

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2314.

CALIFORNIA'S ABSENT SONS AND DAUGHTERS ARE LOYAL

MURPHY WILL WORK WITHOUT THE AID OF FRANKLIN AUSTIN

Admission Day is Celebrated Royally.

JUDGE ESTEE'S FITTING ADDRESS

Attorney J. J. Dunne Also Speaks.
Other Entertainment
Features.

FROM the fair state of California, yet as enthusiastic as though they stood upon its soil, the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West in Hawaii honored Admission Day yesterday evening at Progress Hall with music, speechmaking, dancing and merry making until an early hour this morning. A gathering it was of fair women and typical Californians who honored the day that California was admitted into the Union. Not least among them was the '9'er, Judge Morris M. Estee, United States Circuit Judge for Hawaii, who made an address upon the early mining history of California and kept the Native Sons and Daughters in an uproar of laughter while describing the experiences of himself and other pioneers during the days of the gold chase.

The address of Judge Estee was in his happiest vein of humor albeit a thread of pathos could be followed through all. Always a favorite speaker on public occasions, Judge Estee last evening showed that he possessed the keenest sense of humor with a fund of experiences of the old mining days upon which to draw for his themes. He was applauded at the end of almost every sentence and the audience would have continued listening to him, even at the expense of much valuable time reserved for the dancing, had not the honored speaker preferred that the Sons and Daughters make merry use of their feet.

Progress Hall presented a patriotic appearance in its drapings of national emblems and festoons of brilliant burning hung artistically from arches and corners, while the famous old Bear flag of California occupied a conspicuous background on the platform. To G. W. R. King is due the credit of an effective arrangement of the decorations. Between the flags of America and Hawaii draped from the center of the platform arch was an eagle, the wings formed of two American flags, an artistic device which made an attractive appearance. In the corner retiring room, two punchbowls, one filled with lemonade and the other with well-mixed punch, afforded refreshment for the dancers, while in a hallway a smoking room was fitted up which was quite popular.

When the floor was crowded with dancers, a pleasing picture met the gaze. The gowns of the ladies were pretty creations and, being worn by California matrons and maidens, were made still more attractive. As Judge Estee said, the California maidens were the most attractive in the Union, then it was true that those who attended the ball last evening were among California's fairest.

The ball was preceded by a literary and musical program as follows:

Music Prof. Sharp's Orchestra.
Address of Welcome I. Livingston.
Address Judge M. M. Estee.
Song Mrs. Austin.
Address J. J. Dunne.
Violin Solo E. L. Marx.
Tenor Solo James Dougherty.
Organization Plans A. Newhouse.
Song Miss Lamb.

Mr. Livingston, the chairman, in introducing Judge Estee to the natives, said it was the second anniversary of Admission Day held in Honolulu and the prospects for future celebrations here were propitious. He said the native sons had prevailed upon one of the most prominent pioneers known in the State of California to address the gathering. Judge Estee came upon the platform amid thunderous applause and spoke, in part, as follows:

"My dear boys and dearer girls: I am not a native son—I came too early or too late, I don't know which (laughter). I am probably a malihini—all the hack-drivers tell me I'm one and so I have made up my mind that I am. I am very glad to see you here tonight. I recollect away back in the early days of California when the miners would have quit work within five miles of a town to have seen so much loveliness and beauty as I see before me. (Applause.) I recollect in '53—that's a long time ago, still I remember it—that a physician lived at Cold Springs. He told me that his wife and two children were coming the next day on the stage. The boys found it out and nearly every miner on the flat quit work and went up to the hotel to see them. Many a miner took the children and hugged them. You know in those days a piece of calico looked very nice to the boys. (Laughter.) Of course, I was too young to be affected that way.



A Great Night for the Bears.

DEADLOCK OVER TERM OF CONTRACTS FOR FUEL OILS

OWING to a difference as to the length of the term of contract for fuel, there is a decided hitch in the negotiations for the supplying of oils for the plantations and of the Islands. The Standard Oil Company insists that two years will be sufficient for the term, but the planters, or at least some of them, want five years at the very least. It is hinted that if there is any conclusion reached at all the Standard will be found to have won.

The conclusion of an agreement on the basis of two years will mean the tying up of the business at a fixed rate for the fuel for at least three years, as it would take a year to build a steamer which would be needed for the trade. The Standard has now one ship which could be sent around the Horn for this business, but there would be two ships needed and the construction of the second one would mean a delay of a year. It would be the plan to have a ship of at least 30,000 barrels capacity which would mean some hard work, in getting the vessel ready within the time named.

Meantime, as there seems to be any hitch at all there is a move being discussed by several of the members of firms which have to do with plantations, looking toward the bringing of the plantations themselves into the oil business. It is urged that the oil could be taken from the ground and then piped to seaboard, transported here and

but few of us made enough, as we considered it, to do so. When I finally did go home, what did I find? The same old pine stumps, the same old schools and churches, the same old cemeteries, and the same old hills, but the faces of many were not there. That was the only difference, but I wanted to get back to California.

"I could go on telling you many things about California, but I know you are anxious to have some fun. I am not like all you boys, born in California, but then that is not your fault." (Applause.)

J. J. Dunne, assistant United States district attorney, stated his trip last in following Judge Estee upon the stand. He spoke of the need of perpetuating the recollections and the memories and traditions of early life in California. The strength of the nation lay in the knowledge of its early traditions, and this was especially true of California. To the pioneers is due the credit for the initial stages of the wonderful development of the State. It was by them that the rights of citizens were protected; property taken care of. The law of the Native Sons did not permit the issuance of a charter for a parlor outside the State of California, so that a parlor could not be established here, but he hoped in spite of that an organization of "all-Californians" would be effected. He hoped such a club would have the hearty support of every person present, or who

the money made by the sugar men themselves instead of by another firm. It hardly seems probable that this will go through, on account of the heavy cost of the plant which would be necessary for the supply here.

This feature is greater than any layman would suppose. The proposed steamer which the Standard has under contemplation will cost \$550,000 and the two, one of which will have to come around the Horn, will represent more than a million and a quarter. Added to this would be the expense of erecting and maintaining the system of storage tanks and the pipe lines and docks at the points where the fuel will be delivered. There is an entirely new feature in the proposed fuel transmission in that the distance is much greater than fuel oil is taken at the present time by water and almost twice as great as the distance over which oils are transported in Russia. In Russia the oils while they are carried for a part of the way by water, are taken ashore and handled by rail for the greatest part of the route. Fuel oils are considered the worst phase of the oil business, and never are shipped when there is a chance that they may be refined.

While there have been some conferences over the oil subject it is known that these have amounted to nothing. Mr. Watson of the Standard will call upon other firms and then will make up his condition.

had a drop of real California blood in him.

A. Newhouse spoke of the plans for the organization of a California club in lieu of a regular chartered parlor of Native Sons. He desired to enlist the influence of the native daughters and their wives in the work. He announced a meeting to be held tomorrow evening in room 1 of the Elite building to formulate plans for the club organization.

At the conclusion of the program the floor was cleared of chairs, the music struck up a dreamy waltz, and the native sons and daughters gave evidence of their loyalty to terpsichore. The dances were long, the waits between them of sufficient duration for all to quaff cool lemonades and punches, and as arrangements had been made to transport the Californians to their homes in the wee, small hours of the morning, if necessary, nothing was hurried. Everybody seemed to enjoy the spirit of the occasion, and the second annual celebration held in Honolulu went out at the last dance a brilliant social success. The committees were as follows:

Married women are not wanted as school teachers in San Francisco.

Admiral Watson has come out in defense of Schley. He says he will prefer charges before a court martial against anyone that accuses Schley of cowardice.

FALK FAILURE IS A COMPLETE ONE

Turns Over Everything to the
Assignee—Creditors Will
Meet Soon.

Charles J. Falk was suspended from the stock exchange yesterday, the formal action in view of his assignment. In addition to this Messrs. Armitage, Fisher and Brown were appointed a legal committee to look after the interests of the exchange in the matter of the indebtedness to members of the body. There is one brokerage firm a creditor, Waterhouse & Co., to the amount of \$1,250. There is ample security for this amount if the rules of the exchange hold, though they are in contravention of the Territorial code. The stock exchange by-law makes the exchange and its members a preferred creditor, in the event of the failure of a member of that body.

The outside claims, those other than of the banks, amount to something less than \$5,000, according to the statement made to the assignee. To meet these Mr. Falk has turned over all his personal effects, his horses and carriages, his books, all small assets of value and insurance policies aggregating something like \$30,000, some of the policies being fully paid up. It is understood that some of the claims are for money paid on stocks, for which full payment never was made, and which are in the list of securities held in the banks.

The creditors have held only one preliminary meeting and it is understood will not meet again until the assignee has made a report. The assignment is a voluntary one and the agreement between the creditors is not final. There might be made by any creditor an appeal to the United States courts and this would result in a bankruptcy proceeding which would clear the debtor of all future responsibility and discharge him from all liability. This is not what Mr. Falk desires, as he is hopeful that he will be able to pay out all claims and still have something left for his family. Mr. Falk said yesterday that the extreme shrinkage in values was responsible for the failure, but that with some time to turn around in he will be able to make full settlement with all creditors.

The steel trust has reopened a plant at Pittsburg.

An effort to impeach the Peruvian cabinet failed.

The State treasurer of Mississippi is short \$100,000.

The British have telegraphed for more troops at Peking.

The Russian Czar will review the French army and navy.

Miss Pearl Wagner, of Berkeley, was chased by a mountain lion.

Nate Walter, a San Francisco man, committed suicide at Nome because of ill health.

Clubs Determined To Handle the Money.

MORE STATEMENTS OF THE FINANCES

President and Treasurer Show Up
Figures—Amounts Received
for Temperance Work.

FRANCIS MURPHY and the Murphy movement in Hawaii will be permanently separated from Franklin Austin, and the movement will go on with renewed vigor according to present plans. The movement will be in charge of a body not yet formed but which will bear close relationship with the club, which is known as Club No. 1, of the association, and it is possible that it will give its name, as it gives its support, to the reform propaganda.

The moves in the Murphy association scandal were not made rapidly yesterday as they were not completed when midnight arrived. There was more than a little excitement during some of the preliminaries, but after all the evening settled down without anything definite being accomplished. The principal actors, Austin and Bancroft, being unable to get together in time to prepare a statement which could be submitted to the directors of the club, before those gentlemen had to disperse on account of the lateness of the hour. The result was that the scheduled joint meeting of the directors of Murphy Club No. 1 and the trustees of the Murphy Association did not come off. At the hour named Bancroft was absent, and then there was a kind of general talk which ended in the directors holding their session alone, and the two trustees, Austin and Bancroft, spending the last portion of the evening in preparing their statements of the amount of expenditures, which fit their statements of the receipts.

The preparation of a statement was possible by reason of the finding of the records of Mr. Austin which were thought to have been captured by some conspiring robber. These—which include no books—consist of a bundle of bills which had been found by Treasurer Noyes and given to the barkeeper, and they were returned early last evening. From then the President of the Association has made up a statement which shows how much money was spent out of the total of the collections. This is comprehensive though not minute. The item of old bills appears, leaving much of information to be guessed. Sundry in the statement of Treasurer Bancroft is a small item, though there are other items which would bear itemizing.

The most important of the decisions of the day was that of the directors of Club No. 1 that they would not pay any more bills, which were incurred in August, as they turned over to the association all the money earned in the clubroom and they think that the Association should pay all the bills. From this time there will be no connection between the Association and the club except that which will exist between two organizations which have the same end in view. The directors of the club have made up their minds that in the future they will manage the business of the club. When the new officers took hold last week they started in this way and already they have some money in bank and are going on their way with a determination to make a success.

The affairs of the club are in something of a muddle owing to the lack of a proper statement from the proper former secretary, according to Treasurer Noyes. He said last evening that there was a lack of definite information, and that Mr. Bradley who had been acting as secretary would be asked for a statement at once. With this at hand the club may start into business with a clear sheet and go in its work.

A meeting of the directors of the Murphy Association was to be held during yesterday afternoon at Mr. Bancroft's place of business. The meeting was not held however, owing to the absence of Mrs. Whitney, who is one of the directors, and of Mr. J. P. Cooke, auditor. Mr. Austin, when seen by an Advertiser reporter yesterday, stated that a meeting of the officers of the Association would be held that evening, in order to prepare the financial statements. Ultimately the idea was to let each club manage its own financial affairs, giving reports to the officers of the Association. At present however such action was prohibited according to the charter, and besides the Association was not prepared to take over the responsibilities of the different clubs.

The meeting itself, if it could be termed a meeting, was rather a long one, lasting as it did from 7 o'clock till midnight, when the reports of Mr.

(Continued on Page 4)

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant. Good-natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so. The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief. Keeps you awake nights.

Spells your temper—nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want? It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.

Eczema or any itchininess of the skin. Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tor-ment nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

USE

Komel Soda

AT HOME.

At the Club, at your Receptions and at all Social Gatherings, it is so refreshing. Carbonated by the

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Office and works, 601 Fort St.

Telephone Main 71.

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HUMPHREYS IS HEARD

Attorney General Weighing All Evidence.

CHARGES BEFORE DEPARTMENT

Knox Disposed to Deal Judicially With the Cause—Western View of Accused.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—

The Department of Justice is

going over all papers and docu-

ments in the case of The Bar Association of Hawaii vs. Judge A. S. Hum-

phreys, action in removal, getting

everything in shape for hearing which

will take place early next week. For-

mal charges have been filed and a copy

furnished accused. Some of those inter-

ested believe a decision will be reached

by Attorney General Knox within the

coming week.

CALLS ON KNOX.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Judge

Humphreys of Honolulu called at the

Department of Justice today and had an

interview with Attorney General Knox. The

Attorney General has arranged for a

hearing of the charges against Judge

Humphreys to be held next Monday or

Tuesday. Judge Humphreys will be

present, as will also be Frederick W. Han-

key, who represents those mem-

bers of the Honolulu bar who are an-

tagonistic to the Judge. At the con-

clusion of the hearing the Attorney

General will take the case under ad-

visement and render his conclusions

soon thereafter to the President.

LAWYERS HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The At-

torney General today received a telegram

signed by fifty attorneys of Honolulu,

reiterating the charges made against

Judge Humphreys and asking for his

removal. Yesterday he received a tele-

gram signed by about twenty-five mem-

bers of the Honolulu bar, expressing

their entire confidence in Judge Hum-

phreys and asking that he be retained in

his office.

HUMPHREYS' ILLNESS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Judge Abram S.

Humphreys of the Federal Court in Ha-

waii, who was taken suddenly ill in

Chicago last week while en route from

Washington to San Francisco, is much

improved in health. His condition

however, may yet make necessary an

operation, and a decision will be reach-

ed by the surgeons with a week. He

is suffering from acute kidney trouble.

NO SNAP JUDGMENT.

Attorney General Knox Will Weigh

Evidence Against Humphreys.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The

case against Judge A. S. Humphreys,

accused of unbecoming and harsh con-

duct on the territorial bench, is drag-

ging along. Attorney General Knox

granted two interviews to Judge Hum-

phreys, when he was here some time

ago, and also has granted interviews to

Mr. Frederick W. Hankey, the repre-

sentative of the Hawaiian Bar Asso-

ciation, who is still a guest at the El-

bit. In the absence of formal charges

the Attorney General grew somewhat

impatient of the proceedings, and Judge

Humphreys went away to New York

and subsequently to Chicago to await

the decision. There is no doubt the

delay in presenting the charges has ma-

terially injured the Bar Association's

case.

Mr. Hankey said today that he ex-

pects the formal charges, which he ex-

pects will fill a book of over 300

pages, will arrive in Washington some-

time next week. "I believe that the At-

torney General is disposed more favor-

ably towards us than he was," said Mr.

Hankey today. "I have refrained from

pressing the case lately till the papers

and proofs could be made up and for-

warded to me. You see I left imme-

diately after the Bar Association dele-

gated me to undertake the task, expect-

ing that the formal charges would fol-

low at once. However, it takes time

to prepare evidence. I did not agree en-

tirely with the theory for pushing the

charges, which some of the Bar As-

sociation advocated and my views have

turned out to be correct, but I am

working as assiduously as I can."

"Did you see Judge Humphreys, when

he was in town?" Mr. Hankey was

asked.

"I did not," he answered. "When I

learned that he was registered at the

Shoreham hotel, I called there and left

my card, but there was never any

response. I don't know whether that

was because he never received the card

or whether he did not wish to recognize

me here. We have always been on

pleasant terms personally. I came here

as a representative of the Bar Asso-

ciation, personally, should be otherwise

than pleasant with him. I do not

know where he has gone. It seemed to

me that he was trying to get snap judg-

ment from the Department of Justice

on the charges against him, but I

think I have headed him off there."

"What did Attorney General Knox's

attitude seem to be towards the con-

troversy?"

"I think his was a judicial attitude."

BOARD SEES ITS WARD

Health Officials in the Home of Lepers.

INSPECTS FIELDS FOR TARO CULTURE

Grievances Which Are Submitted and Statement of the Plans for the Future.

The semi-annual inspection of the

Lepers Settlement has been made by

the Board of Health and invited

guests. Everything that could be

seen or heard, was viewed and listened

to, and the journey was enjoyed by

all who were in the party. The trip

consumed a little more than twenty-

six hours, the party going over in the

James Makee, leaving Friday night at

8 o'clock and returning at 11 o'clock

Saturday evening. There were thirty

people in the party which went over,

including nine Hawaiians who went

along to visit relatives who are detain-

ed there. Mr. C. B. Wilson, who was

one of the party, thus described the

trip.

"As soon as we landed the visiting

Hawaiians were taken to the stockade,

where they were permitted to talk

with their friends, though not to touch

them, while the remainder of the party

went to the home of Superintendent C.

Reynolds to prepare for the day's

work.

"The chief topic was the growing

of taro, and the first point to which

the party went was to Waikolu val-

ley, where the patches are located. L.

E. Pinkam and L. L. McCandless were

with the party, and spent the after-

noon studying the situation from a stand-

point of dealing with the water sup-

ply. The valley has an unlimited sup-

ply of water, and the experts will re-

port upon a plan of utilizing it soon.

While the taro cultivated there seems

to be worth the cost, the taking of wa-

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GERMANS INSPECT THE BAY

Baron von Buttlar Takes Notes and Pictures.

MAJOR Baron von Buttlar, adjutant on the staff of Gen. von Gessel during the Tientsin campaign, a trusted officer of the Imperial German Army, carried with him out of Honolulu yesterday morning in the Doric, full information as to the harbor, with a complete set of photographs of the bay and the shipping. Fully fifty exposures were made by the party of four officers who made the tour of the harbor before the ship got away for San Francisco.

While Maj. Baron von Buttlar and his associates as well as the officials of the German consulate here, were throbbed with indignation over the publication exclusively in the Advertiser, of the purpose of the trip of the baker's dozen of officers of the Imperial German Army through America at this time, they were able to control their emotion sufficiently to attend to their duties, and they made a most complete tabulation of the soundings all over the inner bay, out in the channel and half way to Waikiki. In particular were they interested in the channel about the bell buoy and they made their record exact both as to the chart and any changes in the channel.

Baron von Buttlar came to Honolulu with a letter of introduction to Capt. Harry Evans from an old friend of the well known waterfront authority, now in Hongkong. Early yesterday morning the officers hunted up Mr. Evans and requested that he act as their guide around the harbor. In showing the letter the Baron presented three of his comrades and requested that all be taken about the bay. A boat was secured and the five spent more than an hour in their investigation. All of the officers were equipped with cameras and they got busy with them as soon as the boat had got out into the bay. They snapped the shutters when the docks, the naval row and the channel at the lighthouse were in range. The particular care taken to get pictures which would give an entire panoramic view of the harbor was noticeable.

Note books were out in hand from the first and the depth of water was noted, a stenographic report being made of the explanations given by Capt. Evans, as the trip was made out the harbor. The men made a study of the two entrances to the harbor proper, and went out toward the east for a couple of miles. This gave them a comprehensive knowledge of the entrance, as they were not compelled to make any soundings, owing to the fact that they had a chart of the entire harbor with them. Harry Evans being recognized as having excellent information as to the water all along the route.

When ample opportunity had been afforded by the trip for the taking of a full set of photographs the return was made and the officers had just time to get to the ship before it sailed. While this was being done on the water other parties of the officers were just as busy in driving about the city. They got into hacks and went to Punchbowl, the Paif and to Diamond Head and bought maps and asked questions about Pearl Harbor, in general making themselves as well acquainted with the city, its surroundings and probable defenses, as they could do in the limited time.

A NEW ELECTRIC ROAD EXPLOITED

The Palolo Land and Improvement Company Plans One.

It is reported that the Palolo Land & Improvement Company is about to enter the field as a promoter of an electric car line, to connect its lands in Waikiki, Manoa and Palolo valley with the town lines, and to make extensive line ramifications in Waikiki district. The proposition is said to be for the development of the company's properties by which means they plan to bring the subdivision within easy reach of the city. It is proposed to make of the line a freight carrier as well as for the transportation of passengers. It will move sand, ballast, rocks and play an important part in filling up acres of swamp holdings in Waikiki to a proper level for residence sites.

As for power, it was reported in an evening paper that this would be supplied by the Hawaiian Electric Company. It is authoritatively stated by one of the directors of that corporation that the Hawaiian Electric Company will not give power for the proposed road.

Chinese Who Can Enter Hawaii.

"Chinese resident in the United States, duly registered as laborers, are entitled to admission to all parts of the territory of Hawaii."

The above quotation is the gist of the opinion of Attorney General Knox on the application of Messrs. Britton & Ray, of Washington, D. C., as to whether there was any statutory provision existing which would prevent the entrance to Hawaii of any Chinaman, a resident of the United States and holding certificates of registration provided for by the acts of May 1, 1892, and November 3, 1893. The Attorney General said that there was no such provision.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THERE was not enough business done on the stock and bond exchange during this week to keep the brokers informed of the prices. In all 585 shares changed hands, 580 being Ewa and five Waialua. The result of the present slowness in the market will be an almost actual vacation next week, though there will be daily sessions at which many of the men left in the city will take part. One body of brokers, consisting of Frank Halstead, C. J. Falk, R. W. Shingle, H. P. Eakin, Edgar Halstead, and others will go to Molokai on Tuesday for a ten days' shooting trip. J. R. Galt will leave for New York next week and there will be few brokers, but still enough to do all the business unless there is a great boom, which is not yet beyond the horizon.

The feature of the market was the selling off of Makaweli, which it is said will pass its dividends for four months. This is the gossip of the exchange, and came as a great surprise as the people here have been told so by their San Francisco friends for the past two months, but have always denied that there was any change in immediate prospect. This would be in line with the same happenings in other shares. The cutting of the Honokaa and Onomea dividends was told to local brokers by San Francisco for weeks before they would believe it, and the shares were held up here long after there was a slump started on the coast. No sales of Makaweli were recorded, but the offerings were at \$27.50, for a stock which only recently was at \$48 on the San Francisco market. The offerings of Honokaa at \$11 was not sufficient to attract any buyers, the stock being off on account of continued reports of drought in the Hamakua district.

Ewa still holds the center of the attractions, the price of the stock advancing to \$25 after sales at \$24.50 during the earlier part of the week. There seems to be some orders out for this stock and almost every day there is a sale. There appears to be something in information after all, as this stock and Onomea, both plantations being where they are frequently visited by the people here, are the strongest of the entire list. Onomea is strong at \$126. It is said that Onomea can be bought below the quotation, \$12, and that Kahuku might be secured at a shade better than \$25. There is a buying order in the market for Olua at \$2, but there are no offerings of the shares.

Waialua was sold, a block of five shares being the offerings, at \$70, and there is a rumor on the street that more can be had at \$67.50. The stock is strongly held however and the lots bought out are always small. Waialua seems to be the only stock which has not had any troubles as it keeps up the payment of the regular dividends and there is always a demand for it, but none seems to be in the hands of the people who are doing the selling just now.

There has been no movement in the local business house as the deal for the two steamship companies is still in the air and may be turned on at any time now. Pending a decision there will be none of the shares put out.

There is little demand for bonds, the O. R. & L. Co. being the only issue which seems to be consistently sought, but there are none in the hands of the speculators. These bonds having ten years to run, have been bought up by investors for trust funds and will be held.

There was a proposition made to close the stock exchange for a couple of weeks, but there was a fear that San Francisco would take this as an indication that the market had gone to pot and that there would be a reaction which would affect the entire list.

REAL ESTATE VERY QUIET.

The real estate market is distinctly out of the active class. The only feature according to the men in the business was the setting aside of the sale of the lot in Makiki street, which was taken for \$5,000 by A. A. Montano. The court when the matter was brought up on the allegation of one of the heirs that the price was a sacrifice, set aside the sale and the upset price was put at \$7,500. This is taken to mean that the prices of property will not decline very much as the holders are steady in their demands and the buyers who really want property have given the price which seems likely to earn an income.

JAPANESE PRESS A UNIT IN CALLING FOR REDRESS

JAPAN is stirred to its circumference by the Dr. Cofer-America Maru affair, and the newspapers in both English and the vernacular are filled with accounts of the alleged action of the physicians and the move made by the government to ask an explanation of the United States.

So universal has become the demand for more information that the press is filled with news taken from the Tokyo and Yokohama papers bearing upon the case. It is called the "America Maru affair," and the views expressed by the Japanese press indicate that the faith in the good will of the United States is absolute. There seems no other way of looking at the matter than that the protest of Japan will result in an explanation of the whole matter by the government at Washington.

Perhaps the most quoted paper in Japan is the semi-official Jiji, of Tokyo, which being at the capital and being without any official political affiliations has a position which gives it great weight. It is clearly the leading paper printed in the vernacular in the nation. Jiji in a recent issue, after reciting the facts as they are known there, says the affair of the America Maru is the chief topic throughout Japan and has greatly stirred up Japanese society, commenting:

"The fact is that the examining surgeons, when they came to examine the people of the America Maru, discriminated against the Japanese particularly. They treated a Japanese lady in a way which would not have been tolerated by any white lady. This is told not only in the report of the newspapers, but the report to the government is the same. Therefore there can be no doubt as to the facts.

"We cannot allow this to pass, but of course we think this is due only to the examining surgeons. Hawaii now has become a part of the United States but the time is so short since annexation that everything is not in order as yet. Most of the officials of the Republic of Hawaii occupy the same positions under the United States, and of course some of them do not know what the central government wants or thinks, and just as naturally they do sometimes make mistakes. Especially this is true of those foreigners who do not know the New Japan.

"Because we are not of the same race and are an Oriental people they do not give us consistent consideration, but

and such Chinamen complying with the statutory requirements would be privileged to land here without hindrance. Attorney General Knox's opinion, dated August 12, 1901, to T. V. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration, has an important bearing upon the status of the two Chinese recently held here on arrival from San Francisco on the steamship Mariposa. Both were held to the United States Circuit Court and it was there decided they should return to

always discriminate against us. We believe that the examining physicians are of this sort of people, and we do not believe that the Americans, from what we know of the American people, would try and hurt the feelings of the nation by doing such a thing. Yet the doctor himself is an officer in the service of the United States and even if he did this thing on his own responsibility we cannot allow the act to go without a protest. And for the sake of the good will of Japan and the United States, the responsible person should be found as soon as possible, and then we should try and not disturb the friendly relations existing between the nations.

"Therefore our government after finding the facts and the persons who are responsible to the United States, should lay all the facts before the government and secure an assurance that there will be no repetition in the future. We do not doubt for a moment, that from the good will which has been maintained for years between the governments that the United States will give us satisfaction in the right way."

This is the sample of the manner in which the affair is discussed in the vernacular press, in some cases the papers using hard words in their characterizations of the methods of the doctors, but none of them going to further lengths in their expressions of the course to be pursued by the Japanese government. In the matter of the English press, the following is an editorial which has been copied from "The Box of Curious" of Yokohama:

"Although the Japanese officials fear that they did not get an exact report of the affair Cofer which is now of such notoriety, they are certain as to the facts of which complaint was made. The Japanese nation ought not pass by such an indignity placed upon their heads by a small official who holds such a position by political pull and not by personal capacity. The Japanese should exercise the full limit of their patience. Such a little man should be morally and officially killed, if not literally."

One direct result of the matter is that the Japanese papers have taken to printing much matter from Hawaii and about this country. For some time, in spite of the fact that there is a colony of 50,000 of the Japanese people here, there has been little comment about the Territory in the papers of that country. Now all the old interest seems to have been revived and those who know of the feeling there are of opinion that there will be more desire to emigrate as the conditions here become known.

San Francisco. Pending an appeal to Washington both were allowed to remain in Honolulu. Upon telegraphic receipt of the Attorney General's decision both were released.

W. G. Palmer, chief pump engineer at Ewa, was badly scalded by steam the other day. Dr. C. A. Davis reports that the patient will probably have an early recovery.

THE COURT LANGUAGE

Legal Proceeding In Hawaiian Is Void.

English is the official court language of the Hawaiian Islands, and legal proceedings in any other language are null and void. This was the rule laid down yesterday by Judge Gear in the case of Hoshide, a Japanese charged with adultery, whom he discharged on that account. In the same case, the court held that he would not sanction the prosecution of persons of low degree for adultery, when the officials refused to take any action in the cases of people in the higher walks of life guilty of the same offense.

The case of Hoshide was the last of the criminal cases heard during the afternoon. When it came to reading the complaint Attorney Douthitt handed it to Attorney Brooks with the request that he read it. "I move for a dismissal of this case," said Mr. Brooks; "this court can't try a case in a foreign language. This complaint is written in Hawaiian."

"That certainly isn't our fault," replied Mr. Douthitt; "we didn't draw the complaint."

"Aren't all these courts under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's department?" asked the court.

"I think not."

"An order was made a year ago, that all court proceedings must be in the English language," said the court.

"It seems to me that a good many of the courts on this and on the other islands are still holding court in the Hawaiian language," said Mr. Douthitt.

"I believe there are decisions to the effect that no court proceeding can be in any other than the English language here," returned Mr. Brooks, "and I move that this case be dismissed, there being no legal complaint on which to proceed."

"This court," said Judge Gear, in granting the motion, "does not look with sympathy on the prosecution of poor Japs upon a charge of adultery by the officials of this Territory. I have called the attention of the High Sheriff to cases of adultery which were openly admitted in this court, but no action has been taken in these matters, though the evidence was written up and sent down for that purpose. There is no question in my mind that people of this city who go into the houses and homes of the best families are living in open adultery, but nothing is done about it. The court will grant the motion and order defendant discharged."

"I was told by high officials here that there were so many cases of adultery in Honolulu that to clean them out would be impossible, and would mean to clean out half the town. This court doesn't intend to start by imposing a sentence upon a poor Japanese. The defendant is discharged."

The entire proceedings in this case were written in the Hawaiian language. E. P. Aikue was the district magistrate who heard the case originally. He has the district of Koolau and the case came to Judge Gear on appeal.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says E. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and the next time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Judge D. W. Bruehart of Seattle died suddenly while on a camping trip.

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TUESDAY : SEPTEMBER 10.

It is the belief of those who met the

prized detectives yesterday that they

expect to count the American people

on their way across the continent.

If Manila is the New York of the

Pacific, Guam must furnish the Phila-

delphia and at its present rate of prog-

ress, Honolulu will lay claim to being

the Chicago.

As soon as the Thomas arrived at

Manila, Superintendent Atkinson cal-

led the government to shut off the

supply of teachers. Evidently he

wanted to give the unmarried man a

chance for his life.

With Francis Murphy working

among the Japanese and meeting with

success, there may be a diminished

demand for the drink of the country, and

a consequent falling off in the impor-

tations of sake. The apostle of tem-

perance reaches all classes when he

tells the story of drink and the worth

of abstinence.

Oriental files arriving at the Postoffice

Thursday night reached the Advertiser

box on Saturday. They were plainly

directed and were only useful to this

paper while they were fresh. Having

held the files a day and a half the post-

office might as well have kept them

for good so that delivery clerks could

have some reading matter to amuse

their leisure.

With the investigation of the needs

of the various districts of the islands,

and the consequent intimate acquaint-

ance with the traffic which would be

served by the proposed thoroughfares,

there should come a basis for the use

of public funds at the disposal of the

Public Works Department to accom-

plish the greatest good. Only vital im-

provements will be made, but there

will be enough of those to keep busi-

ness moving for the next two years.

Bishop Potter's admirable article on

the Hawaiian Islands, appearing in the

current Century Magazine, contains a

just tribute to the influence of the

Congregational missionaries here and

a glimpse of the motives which inspire

the abuse of their descendants. Com-

ing from one of the pastoral heads of

the Episcopal church in America, the

tribute may be deemed that of a

friendly but disinterested critic. Bishop

Potter, while here, heard all sides

and took plenty of time to arrive at his

conclusions before giving them to the

world.

The Anglican Church Chronicle, one

of our most diverting contemporaries,

is opposed to the uses of the cartoon in

journalism. As this is hardly a British

attitude, we begin to have doubts of

the Chronicle's patriotism. One of the

glories of English newspaperdom is

"Punch" and although neither poppy

nor mandragora nor all the drowsy

syrops of this world can rival it for

producing a natural and healthful sleep

it is unmistakably a cartoon paper and

every true Briton swears by it. Hence

for the Anglican Church Chronicle to

decry the cartoon is flat heresy. The

next we know it will inveigh against

Yorkshire pudding, or plead for the

restoration of the letter H to its proper

place in the dictionary or sanctify mar-

riage with a deceased wife's sister.

Then the world will seem topsy-turvy

BLENDING RACES.

The only safety for decaying races is a cross with a stronger strain and this fact, as the Rev. Dr. Bishop points out in an article which we quote elsewhere, is having a limited local illustration in the cases of the Hawaiians and Chinese. Where the two races have intermarried the result has been children of a far stronger type than the pure Hawaiian and of finer fiber than the pure Chinese. The man of mixed blood has Chinese thrift, industry and precision and Hawaiian dignity, adaptability and grace. We shall not be invidious but there are many personal examples in Hawaii that might be cited.

We do not doubt that if there could be a general intermixture of Chinese and Hawaiians, Chinese men marrying Hawaiian women and Hawaiian men marrying Chinese women, the result would be a population capable of holding its own in these islands against all competitors and for indefinite centuries to come. It must be plain by this time to observing Hawaiians that the pure Polynesian strain is doomed. Why it is doomed we need not say, but each census shows that it is gradually but surely disappearing. It needs strengthening from without and apparently the yellow strain combines with it to better advantage than the white. Fortunately the Hawaiians are in having even this half chance for a racial survival; more fortunate indeed than are the decaying races of Southern Europe for whom there seems to be no hope of rejuvenation.

In ancient Europe when a race became weak, in the elements of self-perpetuation and progress, some army of uncouth but virile savages arose out of the abysses of the woods or the mirages of the desert, killed the men and mated with the women, producing a race which was better than either of its progenitors. The descendants of the Moors and Spaniards were, before they, in turn, came to a period of decay, a powerful element in war, commerce and adventure. In fact all the great invasions of Southern Europe were needed to replenish an impoverished human strain and they did so, much to the advantage in the long run of civilization. But now that decay has come again what can be done to relieve it? The time has passed for armies to overrun a race in the old brutal way and absorb it by main force; war no longer does that high service to posterity. There seems, withal, to be no substitute. The Southern European races do not intermarry and they have no taste for miscegenating remedies for the decay which is entering their bones and striking at their vitals. Probably the negro could save Spain and Italy, but who would introduce him? How could he "arrive?" The Chinaman might make those nations great and powerful; so might the Russian. The South American republics which amount to anything, like Mexico and Chile, derive their race advantages from the Indian; but neither Indian, negro nor Slav are at the service of the weakening Latin peoples, and in the nature of things the latter must gradually disappear. Even France, splendid as she is in many ways, begins to see the handwriting on the wall of destiny.

But so far as the Hawaiians absorb Chinese blood they are safe. They get it from only one side, yet the results are apparent now in a large and growing element of island citizenship which compares, in the hardy business and industrial virtues, with any race that ever set foot on these shores.

UNION AND ORIENTAL.

Whatever may be the future of the Hawaiian Amalgamated Confederation of Labor, it may be taken for granted now that it never will accomplish the impossible feat of gathering under one banner the intelligent, able and educated American and the plodding Oriental. For a generation it has been the proud boast that the American workman has been the superior of the man in similar employment in any country in the world. He is better educated, better equipped in the matter of his home and food, better cared for in the matter of the arrangements of his factory and mill, and he has shown that he is of higher mind in endeavoring to better himself at all opportunities. Not a city in the country but can show a manager or proprietor of some vast work who knows it from the foundation, as he once worked there himself. So in his unions the American has held himself aloof from the man who has no thought above his daily toil.

What he then should bind him to the Oriental, who is the "Man with the Hoe" of today, who labors with no hope for better things, and who in consequence brings to his task none of that higher form of endeavor that the American has made his own. From the first time that a labor union had its members in competition, or at least in daily contact, with the Oriental workman there has been an antipathy which twenty years ago resulted in the passage of the Geary exclusion law, and has kept it in operation ever since.

It is idle to think that the union men of this city will permit themselves to enter into affiliation with the plantation workers. They are not anxious to degrade labor, but they will not permit themselves to come to the plane of the unskilled workman and put themselves in his hands for direction. This much is sure and the next step is to find the men behind the alleged Confederation. That its head has been here three months is not enough to give it a firm standing. There must be shown some sort of support from the men whose lives have been given to their belief in the efficacy of union.

What then is the purpose of the organizers who are going about in the name of the new confederation, and what is it costing the men in the fields, and again what will they get for their money? They will gain some experience it is true, but will the lesson be worth the cost? Will there be sufficient strength gained by these organizers to dictate terms to the plantation managers as the head of the organization threatened? Will the organization attain any permanency? These are questions which appeal to every one whose

interests are those of the leading industry, and they must be answered by experience alone.

THE EPISCOPAL CONTROVERSY.

Hawaii has a deep interest in the coming Episcopal convention at San Francisco in that the appeal of the great body of Episcopal communions here for an American church relation will be heard and perhaps decided. At present the status of the church in these islands is peculiar. The Anglican Bishop is no longer a stipendiary of the Anglican church; he has been cut off from his official connection with that body; he is at the head of a See of his own against the validity and the availability which nine out of ten of his diocesan flock protest; and he stands in the way of the natural and very popular movement to establish the American church in this American Territory—save on the condition that his Bishopric shall be incorporated with it. There is, of course, some desire among American Bishops to recognize Bishop Willis Episcopal dignity and defer to it; yet on the other hand is the consciousness that a ministry which merely sets churchmen by the ears and retards the progress of the faith, is better lost than gained. Many American Bishops also feel that if American communions prefer the services to which they have been accustomed they have a right to American soil to expect the church to supply them and to at least permit a free choice between an American and a foreigner in the chief post of dignity.

Viewing the matter from a disinterested secular standpoint the Advertiser can see no hope for the Episcopal church in these islands until that church shall be Americanized. Episcopacy was never a diocesan success here on the English basis, for even visiting Englishmen of rank have been accustomed for many years to ignore the services conducted by the Bishop and attend those of the congregation with whom he is at odds. British naval officers and men habitually seek the services conducted by Mr. Mackintosh or Mr. Osborne; and under the Hawaiian monarchy, in Kalakaua's time Mr. Mackintosh figured in the greater court ceremonial by preference to his ecclesiastical chief. Meanwhile the quarrel in the church grew to be a scandal of magnitude and it is a scandal of magnitude yet. We believe it will always be one while Bishop Willis remains at the head of an unwilling and rebellious flock. In the meantime Episcopal progress in Hawaii is a mere figure of speech. If the church moves at all it is sideways.

Assuming that Bishop Willis intends to stick to his post with characteristic obstinacy, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the American church to leave him there. Lord Temporal of the wind and air and of nothing tangible, and give such Episcopalians as may want an American ministry the privilege they crave. It is surely, as we have urged, a favor they have a right to ask. On their own soil they should be able to find the services of their own church; and no one has the right, morally or canonically speaking, to compel them to accept the dictates of a foreign or a locally independent See.

OPEN ESPIONAGE.

The pains to which the German officers went in the collection of military and naval data here is a sign of what may be expected of them when they visit the mainland. Yesterday they put in several hours before the departure of the steamer in getting facts of military and naval value. They showed no interest in the things that usually attract tourists except as such things contributed to their fund of technical military information. Pleasant drives, surf-bathing, glimpses of sugar plantations, visits to the curio stores, trips in Chinatown or to the museum—these were not for them. They wanted harbor maps and offing soundings and panoramic photographs of the port and its approaches and news about Pearl Harbor and they sought these things with an openness of design which they perhaps thought was the best form of concealment. "If you want to hide anything," said a philosopher, "put it under everybody's nose." If we want to do anything unobserved, these German Hawkshaws may have remarked, do it under everybody's eye. Shrewd fellows, these!

STILL FAKING ON HIS WAY.

Judge Humphreys' campaign for vindication would make Ananias blush. At San Francisco the branded Judge described himself as a member of the "United States Circuit Court" and let the reporters understand that he was being pursued by a "disbarment motion" made by Territorial lawyers in a trial which, as we know, had not taken place. He also denied that he was going to Washington and, as the San Francisco Chronicle showed, repudiated an interview which he had personally dictated and then revised. In the Southern States he gave it out that he had "reformed the Territorial courts" and gained the ill-will of those who had fattened on malpractice. At Washington it was reported that the same men who were fighting him were also fighting Estee and all other Federal officials in Hawaii and that he was a victim of the inveterate hostility to the United States of an anti-American faction in these islands. Now at Chicago solicitors reporters bear that "native lawyers" are the ones on the trail of Judge Humphreys, his services during the revolution being supplemented by such a stern determination to make these lawyers conform to American practices that they are bent on removing him out of spite. The facts that Humphreys did not come here until two or three years after the Queen was dethroned and that he has always tried to be hand-in-glove with her, with Hawaiian native lawyers and native everything-else for the sake of downing the old annexation party, are the trifles which stand in the way of the popular approval here of the branded Jurist's latest exhibit for the defence.

We note in the Humphreys' dispatches that twenty-five Honolulu lawyers have sent a telegram to the

Attorney General in support of the accused place-holder. Of course no one in Hawaii needs to be told that, in case the telegram is true, another fraud has been perpetrated on Mr. Knox. When the Bar Association branded Humphreys by a vote of thirty-seven to seven, the only members not present were F. J. Berrey, E. Cayless, H. E. Cooper, J. M. Davidson, Henry Holmes, A. S. Humphreys, J. K. Kaula, Paul Neumann, Mr. Robinson, Enoch Johnson, J. M. Monsarrat, W. C. Parke, J. M. Vivas, J. A. Matthewsman and E. C. Peters. Here were fifteen, out of whom must come the late Paul Neumann, Secretary Cooper and Mr. Humphreys himself, leaving twelve to be considered, one of whom (Mr. Holmes) signed a modified indictment of Humphreys' conduct on the bench. We know six in the list who, it is certain, have not signed a Humphreys' endorsement. So if twenty-five lawyers were rung in for Humphreys they must either live outside his judicial circuit, or they include the seventeen ignorant native members of the Legislature whom Humphreys admitted to the bar without examination, in corrupt payment for the passage of a bill in which he was interested and by virtue of which he was able to stuff grand and petit juries.

We now await, with confidence, the development of a story that all the published talk of Humphreys being on the brink of death at Chicago was a fake, designed, solely to create sympathy for him at Washington. He certainly got out of the alleged death-bed quickly enough when he learned that the Bar Association's charges against him had arrived at the capital.

SAMPSON'S CASE.

It is not surprising to learn that Rear Admiral Sampson is breaking down. The long, irksome months of the search for Cervera and the blockade of the port in which he took refuge tried the nerves of every man on the American fleet and sooner or later caused the loss to the service of many a gallant officer. Blockade duty is an ordeal which few men escape with a sound nervous system. Eternal vigilance, which is the price of success on the blockade, tries the human fiber more than battles do. In the commanding officer's case responsibility is added to anxiety and both increase as time drags on. Then if disappointment comes at last, it takes a man of lignum vitae to bear up.

Since the early part of 1898, Sampson has been a plaything of fate. His sudden promotion from a captaincy to the command, with flag rank, of the most powerful American fleet and the one presumed to have the hardest service ahead of it, brought upon him the jealous displeasure of the navy. Then came a season of hope deferred in the midst of which Commodore Dewey won greater fame in the East than Sampson could hope to win in the West and became the naval hero of the people. Finally when Sampson's chance came he was absent and others fought the battle, the glory of which, despite his claim, was denied him by his countrymen and so broadly questioned by Congress that he and his men got none of the official laurels and prizes his fleet had earned. Since then Sampson has been the target of public ridicule and has earned, besides, through his unfortunate letter about the promotion of the highest warrant officers, the name of being a snob. Conscious of having done his duty as it came to him, Admiral Sampson felt bitterly the ingratitude of republics and now, face to face with a quarrel in court with Admiral Schley his mind totters on the brink of ruin. One cannot wonder at it so much as at the perversity of fate.

MURPHY AND HIS MOVEMENT.

A manly public will sympathize with the venerable Francis Murphy in the trouble which Franklin Austin has brought upon an organization bearing his name. Mr. Murphy came to Hawaii to rescue men from strong drink and when he went away on his Australian trip he left a fine organization of workers with the lately reclaimed Austin at its head. How Austin has mismanaged things, apparently for his own financial benefit, are matters of common notoriety. The Murphy Association now finds itself with muddled accounts, with its president under suspicion and with its work stopped while Austin, figuring like mad, is trying to balance his accounts and avoid making items about hack hire, dollar dinners at the Grill, salaries and grocery supplies. Although not a dollar, dirty or clean, has crossed the palm of Mr. Murphy he feels a deep sense of responsibility for acts done in the name of a Murphy Association even when he was thousands of miles away. He wants to straighten things out and the good people of this city should rally to his aid.

Mr. Murphy is not to be blamed in that Austin deceived him. The press of this town, particularly the Advertiser, has been disposed until lately to accept Mr. Austin at face value and commend him to Mr. Murphy as a faithful lieutenant. But it was a case of misplaced confidence. Austin seems to have been merely exploiting the name of Murphy with callous disregard of his obligations and of the consequences.

Still the Murphy movement has plenty of vitality and can be made a tremendous power for good in these islands. Let the old crusader, Francis Murphy himself, mount his horse and lead on. If he does this there will be plenty of good men to follow and assist him.

Enough mosquitos can breed in a small water tank to keep a household busy trying to protect itself. A teaspoonful of oil in such a receptacle will kill the larvae without impairing the potable quality of the water and thus free the household from considerable annoyance. As things are the mosquito pest can be regulated if the sufferers will only bestir themselves.

THE MANAOLU SCHOOL.

FOR GIRLS, ON EAST MAUI, WILL open Monday, September 16. Pupils are requested to return promptly. MISS MARY E. ALEXANDER, Principal.

Every Exertion a Task

Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—without appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own uncollected statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

T. F. Sedgwick, of the Experiment Station, welcomed his wife home on the Mariposa.

An Episcopal Church synod will be called by Bishop Willis for some date in December.

Mr. Makano C. Amama has been appointed deputy assessor and collector for this district.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Louise May of Honolulu and Mr. John L. Horth of Hanalei, Kauai.

Mounted Patrolman Copp, who lately came from Maui, stopped a runaway on Nuuanu yesterday in splendid fashion.

"Colonel" Lake says he has resigned from the presidency of the Hawaiian Amalgamated Confederation of Laborers.

An official visit to the Insane Asylum was paid by J. H. Boyd, superintendent of public works, and Treasurer W. H. Wright.

Macadamizing has been started on Nuuanu avenue, near Wyllie street, under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

Wray Taylor and Professor Koebel were out on a visit of inspection Saturday, looking for blight on trees and shrubs. Very little was found.

The Board of Health has sent to all physicians a request for statistics concerning themselves, to be used in the new register being compiled by Secretary Charlack.

Frank E. Thompson, who was injured by a fall from a horse a few weeks ago, is recovering rapidly at Queen's Hospital, and the nurses expect that he will soon be able to be about.

Government Forester David Haugns left for Maui on the Mauna Loa, in order to inspect the Kula and other forests. Upon his return he will be sent to Hawaii. H. P. Baldwin will co-operate with the government to stop forest fires in Kula.

Rev. E. S. Muchley, who was called to the pastorate of the Christian Church, has accepted, and will arrive in Honolulu to take up his work about November 1st. Rev. A. E. Cory will leave Honolulu about September 25th. In the interim the pulpit will be occupied by local clergymen.

Prof. A. Koebel, the government entomologist, has made his report to Wray Taylor of the investigations of the lantern blight. He says that the orthelia insignis is a pest more to be feared than the lantern itself, and stringent efforts should be made to confine the insect to the island of Maui.

The tug Leslie Baldwin met with an accident in Kahului during the last trip of the Claudine to that port, by which she sustained the breaking off of two or three feet of her mast. The tug was transferring passengers to the steamer, and her masthead was caught under the railing by a heavy swell, which tipped her over partially with the above results.

Five thousand dollars, which is to be the share of Hawaii in the National Guard appropriation made by the United States government, will be very welcome at this time. While it cannot be used for anything but maintenance, it may result in a larger share of the appropriation made by the Territorial government going for the erection of a new armory.

During the past week a beautiful stained-glass window was presented to St. Andrew's Cathedral by the family of the late T. H. Davies. It is in the nave in the window on the Ewa side of the church near the baptismal font. It is in colors and came from England. The inscription reads: "To the dear memory of Theophilus H. Davies, a true servant of God and a faithful friend of the Hawaiians."

The experiment of sprinkling the streets with oil is to be made tomorrow under the supervision of Marston Campbell, assistant superintendent of public works. The test is to be made on Richards street, from King to Hotel, and over 700 gallons of crude petroleum will be used. The road will then be given a slight covering of quarry sand. If the test is successful, oil will be generally adopted, in place of water, and the continued scarcity of the latter fluid will be relieved.

Plans for the preparation of the streets in the Pawa district have so far advanced that Messrs. Ashley & Paris, who are agents for the lands makai of King street, in what is known as the McCully tract, will at once arrange for crushing rock for the streets. A crusher will be placed at Kapanea, mauka of King street, and back of the Pawa rice mills, from which will be taken the stone for the streets. In addition to the rock so used, there will be a large quantity of stone utilized in filling. It is the plan to construct a tram road from the plant for the purpose of easily reaching the tract.

The first Japanese Murphy Club was formed yesterday at Waiolua, after a meeting during which Francis Murphy secured the names of twenty-five plantation workers to the pledge. The meeting was well attended. The Japanese minister at the plantation acted as the interpreter for Mr. Murphy and aroused much enthusiasm. The impression he made upon the hearers was so great that it is now considered that the problem of how to reach the Japanese in the work of temperance is solved. There was some doubt in the minds of the men who are conducting the campaign as to the results of the work, but its success in the first meeting held seems to quiet any apprehensions.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 184, Honolulu, H. L., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOK.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cook.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

A PEST MORE DANGEROUS

Lantana Blight is Worse Than Plant.

Honolulu, August 29, 1901.
Mr. Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

Sir:—I herewith submit notes on the Lantana scale, *Orthesia insignis*, Douglas, affecting those plants on the Island of Maui.

PAST HISTORY.
Mr. E. R. Green, the present Government Entomologist of Ceylon, gives us the first record of the habit of this insect in "Tropical Agriculture," Jan. 1885. "I have in my possession a reprint of this paper entitled, 'An Important Insect Enemy and the Need for Planters to Guard Against Its Spread.' I quote from his paper the following:

"In Dr. Trimen's Annual Report on the Botanical Gardens for 1886, mention was made of the occurrence in the Peradeniya Gardens of a serious insect-pest which was most destructive to the ornamental shrubs there. As this pest has been increasing very rapidly and has already spread beyond the limits of the Gardens, it is important that general attention should be drawn to it.

"Within the Peradeniya Gardens efforts are being made to keep it in check; but it has appeared on Mimosa in the neighborhood, and there is no knowing where it will stop. It is not a pest of any one plant, but it is a pest of all our two most important products—tea and coffee. Coffee, however, does not share this immunity, for traces of Liberian coffee have been observed to be infested with the insect, and we have no reason to suppose that the Arabian species will be less liable to attack.

"Dr. Trimen is of opinion that this is mainly a garden pest, and does not expect that it will spread to estates. It is to be hoped that this prediction will prove correct; but it would be unwise to ignore the fact that, if unchecked, the pest might spread enormously and might possibly develop a taste for other plants. As was the case with the 'Flute Scale' (*Coryza purchasi*), which at first practically confined to acacia and orange trees, finally became almost omnivorous. 'Forewarned is forearmed,' and, though it would be most imprudent to create a scare, it is still most advisable to point out a possible danger.

"As mentioned above, the insect has obtained a foothold upon Lantana. Should it become widely and firmly established, it will be extremely difficult to deal with, and wherever Lantana flourishes there will be a stronghold of the pest. Though most accommodating in its tastes, this bug at present shows a preference for plants belonging to the natural orders Acanthaceae, Rubiaceae (which includes coffee and cinchona), and Verbenaceae (of which Lantana is a member). To the first of these orders belong our numerous species 'Nela' (*Strobilanthus*), which form another pest; the second, breeding-ground, as extensive, and even more impenetrable than the Lantana scrub."

As a remedy to eradicate the pest, Mr. Green has this to say:
"Determined efforts should be made to stamp out the pest upon its first appearance in any locality. Infested plants should be treated on the spot, regardless of expense and, if necessary, with complete sacrifice of the plant. Too great stress cannot be laid upon the importance of 'Treatment upon the spot,' in all cases of serious insect-pests. The pruning of affected plants and the subsequent carriage of the cuttings to some spot where they might be burnt or buried would only serve to sow the pest broadcast along the route of transport. However much a fixture the adult insect may seem to be, as in the case of many of the scalebugs, it must be remembered that the young are very minute, very active, and usually very numerous.

"Should a colony of the insects be discovered upon any plant, a good-sized hole might be dug beside it, in which a fire of dry brushwood and grass could be lighted. The plant should then be cut down or pruned to bare poles, the prunings thrown directly into the fire, and all dead leaves and rubbish from below the plant swept into the hole. The hole should afterwards be filled with earth to prevent the escape of any possible survivors.

In places where the pest has established itself on Lantana or other waste land, such patches should be fire-burned.

"On cultivated land such extreme measures will usually be impracticable. In this case repeated and thorough spraying with insecticides will be the only available course. For the purpose kerosene-soap emulsion would probably be the most effective and economical. It should be very carefully and thoroughly applied, and should be repeated at short intervals until the pest has been exterminated. Where practicable it would be advisable to first prune the trees (burning and burying the prunings as suggested above), and then to spray the remaining stems and branches.

"The formula for kerosene emulsion is:
Kerosene 2 gallons.
Common soap 1/2 lb.
Water 1 gallon.

"Dissolve the soap in water heated to boiling. Add the kerosene to the hot mixture, and churn till it forms a thick cream on cooling. Dilute with water from nine to twelve times with application."

As far as known to me, the insect is still present in Ceylon and also in India, and it will always be a troublesome pest until the proper natural enemy can be found.

structure scale-bugs known, and confine its attention to Lantana, and is equally destructive to many other species. When it is known that these species includes Tea, Coffee, both Arabian and Liberian; Cinchona, and the Tomato, it will be seen that the appearance of the pest on Lantana, was viewed in Ceylon. The Government and planting community there were justified in immediately taking the most drastic steps to stamp it out.

ITS APPEARANCE ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

During November, 1899, Mr. G. P. Wilder found the insect at Wailuku, Maui. Specimens of the insect were forwarded to me at Sydney, N. S. W., by Mr. David Haighs, with letter dated Nov. 21, 1899. Mr. Haighs wrote: "I send you, by same mail, sample of scale found by Mr. G. P. Wilder, growing on the Lantana on Maui. He thinks that he has got the Lantana destroyer for sure. It is the scale with a white body and black head. He wants to know all about it, for he claims that it is killing the Lantana on Maui. We were looking up your case of scale-bugs, but could not find it. He is very anxious to hear from you on the subject and asked if I would send you a sample." I immediately recognized the Lantana scale, *Orthesia insignis*, and accordingly requested Mr. Wilder to have the patches of Lantana with the destructive scale insects burned, informing him fully of the danger of this pest. This letter had been acknowledged under date of Jan. 12, 1900. During the summer of the same year, Mr. Wilder personally informed me that he had the Lantana and scale-bugs burned.

On my visit to Maui, I have been informed by Brother Frank of the Catholic mission, that he first found the insect near a Japanese store, and brought the same to a patch of Lantana near a river where Mr. Wilder had found it a few months later.

In a recent article in the Maui News, attention is again called to the "Lantana Blight," as being an effective enemy to that plant, and we learn that the insect had been distributed over a large area.

While on Kauai, I was repeatedly asked to give advice as to whether the insect could be introduced there with any prospect of destroying the Lantana plant. In every instance the parties were given to understand that by so doing they may even see a more dangerous pest than the plant in question.

THE HABIT OF THE INSECT.
The first indication noticeable of the presence of the *Orthesia* upon Lantana is a decided black and smooth appearance of the plants affected. As is the case with many other Coccids, this is the result of the honey-dew exuded by them, which adheres to the foliage and twigs and a black fungus grows upon the same. An *Aleurodes* found upon Lantana in the Aloa district produces the same effect. Owing to the black appearance of the infected plants the Lantana blight can be seen a long distance off.

On closer examination the *Orthesia* can be seen in enormous numbers attached to the under side of leaves, twigs and branches of plants. To the naked eye the general effect is a mass of dirty-white insects. The body of the insect is of a dark brownish or olive-green. It has three pairs of well-developed legs, and its head is situated between the front pair. There is a row of short white setae or bristles along the middle of the back, and a fringe of similar but shorter appendages round the margin, gradually increasing in length towards the hinder part of the insect. From below the posterior extremity of the body proceeds a stout white cylindrical appendage, fringed above, smooth below, varying in length according to the age of the insect, reaching in some individuals to nearly four times the length of the body, broad at base, and very gradually tapering to extremely which is slightly upcurved. This is the ovipositor, and contains a vast number of eggs that remain in the ovipositor until they are made their exit through an aperture at its extremity. If one of these eggs-cases be broken open, it will generally be found to be filled with eggs and young insects. The eggs at the base of the tube are of a very pale cream color, having been just laid; while lower down they become bright yellow, orange, and the greenish, and the young insects ready to emerge from the tube are olive green. A woolly secretion fills up the crevices between the eggs. These white appendages are very fragile and easily broken. I found the mature male insects were bred from cocoons found in large numbers under stones, amongst leaves and rubbish on the ground at the Peradeniya Gardens, on my first visit to that place. Mr. Green has described the same as follows: "It is a delicate little fly; slaty gray in color; antennae very long and slender; ten-jointed, the two basal joints very long and slender, a single pair of wings, rather opaque, dusted with grayish powder; a tuft of long silky filaments at the end of body. Eyes black, with numerous facets. The adult male insect has no mouth, and consequently takes no food in this stage."

It is evident that the insect has appeared on Maui some two years since, and up to date has paid its attentions only to the Lantana plant. In no instance has it been observed by me to appear upon any of its many known food plants, and as far as I could learn, no one has, as yet, observed the same outside of the Lantana.

(To be Continued.)

MURPHY CLUB.

(Continued from Page 1.)
Austin and Mr. Bancroft were at last finished.

In the beginning of the evening a few soldiers from Camp McKinley dropped in and diverted themselves, the directors of the club and a few others, who were present, with music and songs. Bancroft came in at about 8:15 and he and Austin settled down to work at a small table, littered with the papers, which had so opportunely been found.

The directors conferred with Mr. Murphy in one of the small rooms adjoining the stage. They were all eager to have the club on its own foundation, and were desirous of getting the reports of the trustees. In the meantime they merely discussed with Mr. Murphy the benefit derived by cutting loose from the trusteeship. As they collected the funds themselves, they desired to spend them themselves, and not to have them barred by directors of whom several were not even members of the club, as if they were a lot of school boys. All agreed upon this.

After a while they again adjourned to the stage, and killed time by playing the piano and singing. Soon after this they left for a while to get a meal, while Bancroft and Austin still worked away at the reports. When they came back they resigned themselves to patience, all eagerly awaiting the time when the business would begin. They waited, as stated, till midnight, but with no result.

LABOR AND INVESTMENT IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

An Expert Discusses the Theory That White Men Can Work in Our Cane Fields. Why Investors Are Shy.

Hamakua, Hawaii, Sept. 4, 1901.

Editor Advertiser.—The assertion that I made some time ago that white men could not work in the cane fields of Hawaii, has, I notice, been very thoroughly known and commented upon, and though it has met with some opposition, the consensus of opinion seems to be that white men will not work in the cane fields of the Hawaiian Islands. Now, whether they cannot, or will not, is a matter of small importance, so long as we grasp the fact, that white men cannot be looked to as a source of supply, and that if Uncle Sam means to restrict us to that source alone, we might as well throw up the sponge at once, and be done with it. The only reasonable objection that I have noticed against my suggestion of petitioning Congress to allow Chinese to come to Hawaii, is that it may cause the beet and cane sugar growers to try to legislate adversely against us. There is, of course, a possibility of such a thing, but I don't think a great probability, after having been exempted for so long a time, and while we have had just such a class of men as we now wish to get, or the Chinese. Or, to make it plainer, I don't see, if America did not legislate against us for using Chinamen in our cane fields when we were a republic or a monarchy, why she should now do so when we are a part of the republic of America. But be that as it may, the fact remains that we must let Congress know that after repeated trials, with almost every nationality of the white population of the world, there is not to be found one white man anywhere on these islands, that is, or will work as a field laborer. And what is said of the white man, may also be said of the black, only with this difference, that the black man has, as a rule, made himself very objectionable. Now, with these facts before us, it is evident that the Hawaiian Islands must have a different class of laborers than the white man. I also beg to say that I don't think much of the man who would wish to consign his fellow countrymen to a life of such hardship as this class of work has proved itself to be, for there is not to be found anywhere on these islands, or in the United States, anything like the laborious work of cutting and stripping cane, or even of loading cane, such as is done in the cane fields of Hawaii. If any one has any doubt of this, let him try this class of work on a hot day, when the sun is shining upon the cane leaves like a sheet of flame, and when the cane cutter, or cane stripper is almost blinded with the glare, choked up with the dust, and stifled with the heat, and then if he thinks this is a class of work for white men, he will be something less than human.

The fact of the matter is the American laborer is too good a man for this class of work, and he knows it, and however men may talk that know nothing about it, and who think it is a hard job, to be constantly crying out for white laborers to work in the cane fields, the fact remains that the white men will not work at this kind of toil, and that it is worse than useless to expect them to do so. Now, as these are facts that cannot be refuted, I fail to understand just why a certain class of men are so anxious to bring for white men to work in the cane fields of this country, or why they

TEACHERS AT MANILA.

No More of Them Wanted by Supt. Atkinson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—Col. Edwards, chief of the division of Insular Affairs, expressed his satisfaction today upon learning of the arrival at Manila yesterday of the 500 teachers who sailed on the transport Thomas, as it practically marks the completion of the work of selecting American teachers for service in the Philippines. The great flood of inquiries and applications continues, all of whom are informed that Prof. Atkinson, the general superintendent at Manila, has cabled that no more appointments will be made. The annual report of that official, dated May 27, shows that of the 1,600 teachers desired, 781 had then been appointed, either absolutely or provisionally, since which time additional appointments have been made, thus completing the quota. Col. Edwards says the colleges, through whom the provisional appointments were made, co-operated most patriotically with the insular authorities in endeavoring to secure only the most desirable teachers for service in the islands. Hereafter the few teachers that may be needed from time to time will be appointed direct from Manila.

JAPS FOR SUGAR FIELDS.

Small Parties Will Be Permitted to Enter Hawaii.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 27.—Unofficial advice has come from Washington to United States Immigration Inspector Healey of Vancouver to the effect that it is probable that in the near future small parties of Japanese will be making their way to the Hawaiian Islands.

Best Coffee Grown.

Porto Rico and Hawaii are victims of the same complaint—that is, imported coffee. It may be true, but it is nevertheless curious, that Porto Rico and Hawaii each claims to produce the best coffee in the world. Each also declares that the imported berries are cheap and nasty and that the decoction of which they form the base is unfit to drink. At the same time, they insist that if the inferior coffee is not kept out the people of Porto Rico and of Hawaii will imbibe it to the exclusion of the native coffee, which is, as already stated, both in the case of Porto Rico and in the case of Hawaii, the best coffee in the world.—Washington Star.

Free Plants and Trees Pau.

The free distribution of palms, shade, ornamental, wind break and fruit trees from the Government Nursery will not be resumed until October 1. This will give a chance to carry on the work of propagating without pause. For some time past the demand has been entirely beyond the supply. On and after October 1, any person requiring plants, etc., will have to get an order from the office of the commissioner in the Capitol building, as not a single plant will be given away without such an order.

A LARGE CONCERN

Milliken Brothers Enter Broader Field.

Milliken Brothers of New York, who are erecting the Young Building in Honolulu, and who have erected many of the largest sugar mills in the Hawaiian Islands, notably that at Spreckelsville, which is the largest sugar mill in the world, have branched out into steel production on a large scale, and will locate the new works at the mouth of the Rahway River, New Jersey. The capitalization is \$1,000,000. C. E. Snyder, the Honolulu representative of Milliken Brothers, has just been apprised of the new move of his company, and gives the following information concerning the new incorporation.

"Simultaneously with the filing of incorporation papers by Milliken Brothers, incorporated, comes the news that the riparian commission of the state of New Jersey has granted to Milliken Brothers the right to a large tract of land under water. The property is located at the intersection of the Rahway river and Staten Island sound, and will give the owners some 2,000 feet of bulkhead, having 21 feet of water at low tide, and, as the papers show, the state lines run to and are coincident with the lines adopted by the war department a few weeks since upon the application of the riparian commission of the state of New Jersey. This property is below the Nixon ship building yards and the new car works of the John Stephenson Company.

Milliken Brothers have been engaged in the iron and steel business for nearly 20 years, having been established in 1857. Their manufacturing companies in particular all classes of structural and ornamental steel and iron work for buildings and bridges.

"Their present shops are located on tidewater in Brooklyn, and while impossible to obtain precise information covering the reasons for the loss of this large industry to Brooklyn, it is understood that among them are to be found the need for greatly increased room and the natural desire to escape rent and the ever increasing city taxes and municipal restrictions.

"In selecting, as these manufacturers have done, a point immediately accessible to the great New York market, yet at the same time on a highway of foreign commerce, they have evidently had in mind the growing importance of their foreign trade, which already amounts to several million dollars annually, and in moving out of town they are at the same time following the general tendency of manufacturers in their line, which has lately become so marked.

"As evidence of the importance of American manufacturers, and to the company in particular, of foreign or export trade, it is significant that this firm has found it necessary to establish its own offices in charge of its resident engineers in Honolulu, Mexico, Havana, Capetown, London, Sydney, and San Francisco as well, having representative or engineers in Capetown, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiania, Manila, and in the far east, although these points by no means represent all of the territory to which their products are constantly being sent.

"The tract in question is admirably adapted for the purpose intended, it being a corner lot, two sides of which afford berth-room for lighters and ocean steamers of draught up to 21 feet. The tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey run through the property on the northwest.

"The bridge and structural plant when completed will be one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in this country, which means one of the best in the whole world, containing two complete bridge shops for turning out the very heaviest classes of railroad bridge work, and will be as complete as money can make it.

"In addition, other shops will be erected for turning out material for buildings, the whole representing an annual output of between 100,000 and 120,000 tons of steel work, giving employment to over 2,000 men.

"The incorporation is formed with \$1,000,000 capital, and so far as can be learned, the incorporation is only formed for the greater convenience of carrying on this large business."

Auction Sale of Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 45 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert. No.	Name.	Shares.
31	J. J. Stewart	50
294	Willie Wright	10
409	Tong Tuck	5
491	Yong Gow	13
491	James McCreary	17
522	J. E. Westbrook	17
529	Wong Tow	17
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
575	L. K. Kentwell	3
580	Lum Chee	3
622	W. W. Wright	17
673	J. T. Wright	5
851	F. M. P. Dear	5
1053	John L. Palmer	5
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1607	E. Ella Stansbury	50
1651	Lionel Matthews	7
1721	1721 H. H. Armitage	7
1729	W. E. Pinkham	3
1805	Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.
Honolulu, September 9, 1901.
JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

A LARGE CONCERN

Milliken Brothers Enter Broader Field.

Milliken Brothers of New York, who are erecting the Young Building in Honolulu, and who have erected many of the largest sugar mills in the Hawaiian Islands, notably that at Spreckelsville, which is the largest sugar mill in the world, have branched out into steel production on a large scale, and will locate the new works at the mouth of the Rahway River, New Jersey. The capitalization is \$1,000,000. C. E. Snyder, the Honolulu representative of Milliken Brothers, has just been apprised of the new move of his company, and gives the following information concerning the new incorporation.

"Simultaneously with the filing of incorporation papers by Milliken Brothers, incorporated, comes the news that the riparian commission of the state of New Jersey has granted to Milliken Brothers the right to a large tract of land under water. The property is located at the intersection of the Rahway river and Staten Island sound, and will give the owners some 2,000 feet of bulkhead, having 21 feet of water at low tide, and, as the papers show, the state lines run to and are coincident with the lines adopted by the war department a few weeks since upon the application of the riparian commission of the state of New Jersey. This property is below the Nixon ship building yards and the new car works of the John Stephenson Company.

Milliken Brothers have been engaged in the iron and steel business for nearly 20 years, having been established in 1857. Their manufacturing companies in particular all classes of structural and ornamental steel and iron work for buildings and bridges.

"Their present shops are located on tidewater in Brooklyn, and while impossible to obtain precise information covering the reasons for the loss of this large industry to Brooklyn, it is understood that among them are to be found the need for greatly increased room and the natural desire to escape rent and the ever increasing city taxes and municipal restrictions.

"In selecting, as these manufacturers have done, a point immediately accessible to the great New York market, yet at the same time on a highway of foreign commerce, they have evidently had in mind the growing importance of their foreign trade, which already amounts to several million dollars annually, and in moving out of town they are at the same time following the general tendency of manufacturers in their line, which has lately become so marked.

"As evidence of the importance of American manufacturers, and to the company in particular, of foreign or export trade, it is significant that this firm has found it necessary to establish its own offices in charge of its resident engineers in Honolulu, Mexico, Havana, Capetown, London, Sydney, and San Francisco as well, having representative or engineers in Capetown, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Christiania, Manila, and in the far east, although these points by no means represent all of the territory to which their products are constantly being sent.

"The tract in question is admirably adapted for the purpose intended, it being a corner lot, two sides of which afford berth-room for lighters and ocean steamers of draught up to 21 feet. The tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey run through the property on the northwest.

"The bridge and structural plant when completed will be one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in this country, which means one of the best in the whole world, containing two complete bridge shops for turning out the very heaviest classes of railroad bridge work, and will be as complete as money can make it.

"In addition, other shops will be erected for turning out material for buildings, the whole representing an annual output of between 100,000 and 120,000 tons of steel work, giving employment to over 2,000 men.

"The incorporation is formed with \$1,000,000 capital, and so far as can be learned, the incorporation is only formed for the greater convenience of carrying on this large business."

Auction Sale of Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 45 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert. No.	Name.	Shares.
31	J. J. Stewart	50
294	Willie Wright	10
409	Tong Tuck	5
491	Yong Gow	13
491	James McCreary	17
522	J. E. Westbrook	17
529	Wong Tow	17
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
575	L. K. Kentwell	3
580	Lum Chee	3
622	W. W. Wright	17
673	J. T. Wright	5
851	F. M. P. Dear	5
1053	John L. Palmer	5
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1607	E. Ella Stansbury	50
1651	Lionel Matthews	7
1721	1721 H. H. Armitage	7
1729	W. E. Pinkham	3
1805	Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.
Honolulu, September 9, 1901.
JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimming to match.

Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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STREET CAR COLLISION

Trolley Car Knocks Tram Car Off the Track.

THE first collision between cars of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and the Hawaiian Tramways companies occurred yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock at the corner of Hotel and Nuuanu streets resulting in the partial wrecking of the tram and injuries to four persons, two severely. Of the latter one was an Hawaiian woman named Annie Pau, whose right shoulder was dislocated, and the other a Chinaman named Ah Young, whose face on the right side near the eye was badly cut. Clarence Martin, formerly a member of the Mounted Patrol, was cut on the left leg below the knee, and a little part-colored girl named Annie Madani received a cut over the right eye.

The accident, according to the testimony gathered from eye-witnesses and from persons in the tram car, was due to the over zealousness of the tram car driver in attempting to cross the tracks of the electric road while the trolley car was bearing down upon the crossing, the gong being sounded repeatedly. The electric car was moving slowly according to the regulations of the company requiring the utmost caution in crossing street intersections and especially where the track of the tram company intersects.

Car 26 was bound toward Palama. Motorman Rice shut off the current when near the corner and rang his gong continually until the corner was reached. Car 13 of the tram company was bound down Nuuanu street. The driver instead of checking in his mules whipped them up and attempted to cross in front of the electric car. Before the tram car had cleared the track of the electric road the trolley car struck the former close to the platform. There was a rending of wood, splinters flew about, and the car was lifted bodily and turned over upon its side near the Ewa-makal corner. There were in the car at the time five or six women and five men. When the car struck the ground every window was broken and the glass scattered about the passengers like rain. The entire top of the car was wrenched off by the impact. The women screamed and some of the men shouted, the Chinese passenger evidently being the worst scared of the lot. All were thrown violently against the sides and roof. A dozen spectators ran to the overturned tram and assisted the passengers out through the smashed roof. The Chinese seemed the worst hurt, as his face was streaming with blood. One of the native women moaned when taken out and was sent to the hospital. It was found her right arm and shoulder were wrenched and dislocated. Martin crawled out by himself and after taking an inventory found he had sustained a deep scratch on the left shin, the blood staining his white trousers. A young boy who was riding on the front platform of the tram jumped when he saw the danger and escaped injury.

The mules managed to keep their feet and were quickly released. Several big policemen and bystanders righted the car, placed it again upon the rails, the mules were hitched to the mauka end and the wrecked car was drawn up to the Beretania switch. The electric car was damaged to the extent of having its fender crushed and bent back upon the draw-beam. A dent in the iron apron and a scratching of paint were also sustained.

The motorman and conductor of the electric road immediately began taking down the names of the passengers in both cars and of those who witnessed the accident, according to the standing instructions of Manager Ballentyne.

W. H. Soper who was in the tram car says: "I was riding in the car with a number of other passengers. When we neared the intersection I heard the gong of the electric car and looked out at it. The electric car was coming along very slowly. Suddenly the driver of the tram whipped up his mules and endeavored to get across before the trolley car. The first I knew there was a crash and the car went over on its side. I was dazed for an instant and then made haste to crawl out of the open top."

Clarence Martin gives his experience in about the same way, adding that he must have struck his shin upon the side seat or against a window frame thereby producing a wound.

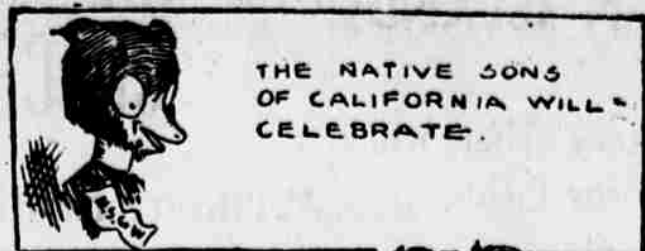
It is understood that Manager Pain of the Tramways company is securing the names of witnesses to the accident for the purpose of proving that the motorman of the Rapid Transit car was to blame. The tram driver has reported to Manager Pain that he was on the track before he was made aware of the presence of the other car, and before he could whip up his mules to clear the track, the trolley car had struck.

It is learned in police circles that the police officer on duty at the corner, held up a warning hand to the tram driver when he saw that the two cars were liable to collide, but that the tram driver disregarded the signal.

Mr. Rumsey Returns.

S. L. Rumsey, of Benson, Smith & Co., is back from a four-and-one-half months' visit among old friends in New York and elsewhere in the East. He had a narrow escape while away, being one of the passengers on a train which suffered a head-on collision in Wyoming. While touring New Jersey, Mr. Rumsey tried to find Mr. Stratemeyer, but missed him. He went through the extreme hot weather of the East, and is glad to find himself once more in a trade-wind climate.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE

Sir Robert Hart's Book on Them is Criticised as Likely to Be Misunderstood.

LONDON, AUG. 27.—A correspondent of the Times calls attention to the following passages in a speech recently addressed to the Shanghai branch of the China Association by Byron Brennan, British consul general at Shanghai, criticising Sir Robert Hart's book, "Those From the Land of Sinim." Mr. Brennan is described as one of the ablest members of the consular service, who speaks with twenty-five years' experience, and whose name Lord Lansdowne a few nights ago mentioned "among those experts whom the government had the advantage of calling into their councils" during the last critical phase of the Chinese question. The speech was made on July 19, and the passages referred to are as follows:

"I used to think that after thirty years' experience one could form a pretty good idea of the position, but rarely in this respect my faith has been shaken. For I have been reading a book written by a man who has had much longer residence than I can claim—I do not say he has had more experience, because experience is not measured by years, but by the intelligent use you make of your opportunities. The book I refer to is called 'Those From the Land of Sinim.' As this China association concerns itself with all matters connected with treaties, I may be pardoned if I refer to one or two passages in that which arrested my attention. One is that the fact that foreigners are allowed to participate in the coast trade is unfair to the Chinese, and more especially what is unfair is our lately acquired right of navigation in the inland waters, a right which has been so beset with precautions, rules and regulations that up to the present time not a single steamer has managed to force its way through them. That book says, in what other country would that privilege of coast trade be allowed to a foreign flag? I think the question should have been, in what other country are means of communication between one part of the coast and another made so difficult by cumbersome fiscal rules, made by a gentleman not from the land of Sinim, but from the land of Erin? We all hope that from what happened last year, which has been euphemistically called an international episode, some good may come and that the British merchant may have something more pleasing to contemplate than a mere increase of taxation. I trust that whatever advantage we may secure will not be at the cost of extra-territoriality, the abolition of which has been so strongly advocated in the book to which I am referring. One really rubs one's eyes when one reads the pages of that book. These are not extracts from 'Vice Versa,' by F. Anstey, they are from a serious book."

"Could we but give up extra-territoriality relations would at once right themselves, rancor disappear, and friendliness rule instead. Trade would be freely permitted everywhere, and the investment of capital and development of internal resources meet with no unnecessary obstacle."

"If foreigners were subjected to Chinese jurisdiction Chinese officials would be specially on their guard and possibly receive the most express orders from their government to not only observe the greatest circumspection in all their dealings with foreigners, but avoid subjecting them to any treatment that could be complained of anywhere by anybody. The whole force of Chinese thought and teaching would then be enlisted in the foreigners' favor through its maxim regarding tenderly treating the stranger from afar."

"What that 'tender treatment' amounts to we all saw last summer. One really wonders if these words were really written in sober earnest. How is it that the very highest Chinese like to invest their money under a foreign name or seek the protection of the foreigner for their enterprises, and that every Chinaman who has a cousin in Singapore tries to base upon that a claim to be a British subject? You may think it rather rash of me to criticise the work of a man whom journals far from the scene of action describe as a man of eminent authority. Gentlemen, the right to criticise a book is included in the price you pay for the work, and to criticise a book which may be misunderstood when it falls into the hands of the inexperienced and uninitiated, I think, is the duty of every man whose opinion has any weight."

STANDARD IS READY TO BRING DOWN FUEL OIL

Upon the report of Mr. C. A. Watson,

who is now here to look over the ground, will depend the decision of the Standard Oil Company as to its entering the Hawaiian field for the supply of fuel oil. Mr. Watson arrived in the Mariposa and will today begin his investigations. The Standard has been in communication with the leading houses here and information will not be hard to secure.

But Mr. Watson is not the only oil man, as there are others who have plans for securing a share of the trade and are now in the city for the purpose of meeting the agents and trying to get hold of a share of the contracts which must be preliminary to incurring the expense necessary for the establishment of such storage plants and tank steamers as would be involved in carrying on the business. One of these is H. H. Blood, who represents several of the interior oil companies.

The most important thing in any scheme for carrying oils from California here for fuel purposes is a tank steamer. There is not in this ocean at the present time a ship suitable for the trade and none are on the stocks. The only ship under consideration at the present time is a 12,000 barrel ship, of light draught, which the Union Oil Company has under consideration for the coasting trade. This is too small for the island business as there would have to be not less than 30,000 barrels carried in one vessel to make it profitable for the ship to make the trip with cargo only one way. This places the Standard in the best position as there are ships belonging to that company in the Atlantic which could be brought around in sixty days' time. There has been much discussion on the Coast during the past few years over the conversion of cargo ships into tank steamers, but the only trial of this plan, that in the case of the Bawmore, was not a success, as the transformation cost three times the estimate, and the ship

really written in sober earnest. How is it that the very highest Chinese like to invest their money under a foreign name or seek the protection of the foreigner for their enterprises, and that every Chinaman who has a cousin in Singapore tries to base upon that a claim to be a British subject? You may think it rather rash of me to criticise the work of a man whom journals far from the scene of action describe as a man of eminent authority. Gentlemen, the right to criticise a book is included in the price you pay for the work, and to criticise a book which may be misunderstood when it falls into the hands of the inexperienced and uninitiated, I think, is the duty of every man whose opinion has any weight."

NOTHING LIKE OIL

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

was then not of the best type.

The trade here is not considered a large thing by any of the men who have examined it, owing to the fact there seems little room for growth and at the present basis of coal consumption the total trade in oil is not estimated at more than a half million barrels a year. This is only a fair business for one large company and the cost of the plant would make it undesirable if it should become greatly split up. The investment in the case of a decision to go into the trade would be very large, as there would have to be provided a shipping port, as there is not enough depth of water at San Pedro to permit a large steamer to go to the docks. At this end the investment would be greater as there would have to be a storage plant with capacity for at least 140,000 barrels, four tanks of about 35,000 barrels each being planned. In addition there would be necessary tank cars, as the ordinary methods of pipe lines would be out of the question, owing to the fact that the oil is so heavy that the lines must be extremely large, six inches being the ordinary size.

The details of the plans which would have to be followed out in supplying each of the islands have not been discussed, but the Standard would aim to keep in storage a half year's supply, so as to be able to guarantee the carrying out of contracts for fuel. This would mean bunches of tanks on all the four islands which grow sugar, and the construction of wharves where the ships could go for the purpose of unloading. All of these details will be gone into by Mr. Watson before he makes a report upon the possibilities. When seen last night Mr. Watson refused to enter into any discussion of his trip saying that everything would depend upon the interviews which he would have with the sugar houses and until he had made himself acquainted with the local situation, he could not talk about the plans which he would recommend.

A ROW IN MANOA VALLEY

An assault case that may have serious results occurred yesterday in Manoa Valley. The first the police knew of it was when Kallimapehu, a native residing in the valley, came to the police station and made a complaint against some Chinamen for working on Sunday. A little while after he had left a wounded Chinaman was brought down to the station in a rig. He had several cuts and bruises on his head and one wound in the scalp was especially serious. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital and examined. The wound proved to be a bad one, though it is impossible to tell at present if death or serious permanent injury will result. The Chinamen alleged that while they were working in their truck garden some natives came up and one of them, John Kallimapehu, who is the tenant officer of that district, ordered them to cease working. Upon their refusing to do so, John and the other natives, whose names are Moapono, Charley Kallimapehu and Kalei Kallimapehu fell upon them and hit them with sticks and stones, the result being that one of the Chinamen, Tum Fat, received the cut in the head. Superintendent Eckardt of the Queen's Hospital states that the wound does not seem to be one inflicted with a stick or

FATALLY INJURED

Tracy McDonald Dies at Queen's Hospital.

Tracy McDonald, familiarly known among horsemen and the kamaainas of Honolulu, is dead. He met his death in the harness, so to speak, while engaged in driving the spirited horse San Jose last Saturday. As the result of the injuries received in a runaway on Palace Square, he was taken to the hospital, where he expired at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, without having recovered consciousness. He will be buried this afternoon at Pearl City, the services taking place at Henry Williams' undertaking parlors, at 1:30.

There is an odd story connected with the accident. Last Wednesday evening a gentleman hired a horse and rig from the Club Stables and drove to Walkiki to attend a wedding there. The horse was San Jose, an animal well known for his nervousness and inclination to shy. The horse was tied up at the Hotel Annex while the gentleman was away. On the wedding guest's return, he was surprised to find the horse and buggy gone. The police were notified and a search instituted which lasted until Saturday morning without the horse being found. Saturday morning Mr. C. Macfarlane went into the stable of the Annex and discovered a strange horse there. He later interrogated the Japanese hostler, who was a new hand, and learned from him that the horse and buggy had been brought into the stable Wednesday night. He thought it belonged to the place, and attended to the animal. Mr. Macfarlane knew the horse's owners and notified the Club Stables. "Mac" McDonald, who is connected with the stables, was sent out to bring the horse and buggy in. All went well until Palace Square was reached. Suddenly the horse, either through fright or from the bit breaking, started to run.

The driver attempted to check him in his wild rush, but was unable to do so. He called to him and exerted his muscle to the utmost. The horse dashed toward the corner occupied by the Wall residence. Eye-witnesses state that the horse missed the telephone pole, but the buggy crashed squarely into it. Poor McDonald was thrown violently out, striking headlong upon the stone curbing. The horse continued on down King street, dragging the wrecked buggy, minus the top and two wheels, which lay near the insensible form of McDonald. The buggy and the horse parted company opposite the Young building, and the horse finally ran into another horse which was tied to a telephone pole. The strength of the rope was all that prevented another runaway. The horse was captured and taken to the police station.

A number of people saw the accident and at once went to McDonald's assistance. He was found to have sustained two contused wounds on the forehead about three inches above the eyes, while another and more serious one was near the crown, where the skull had been fractured and the bone forced down into the brain. Blood flowed from his mouth. When lifted into the patrol wagon to be taken to the hospital, he was barely breathing, and it was thought that he had not long to live.

Tracy McDonald was about sixty years of age, and had been a resident of the Hawaiian Islands for nearly a quarter of a century. He had a wife and a grown-up son and daughter in Spanish Town, Half Moon Bay, San Mateo county, Cal. He came to Honolulu with about the first lot of imported horses and remained here always connected with the raising and training of horses. He is said to have been quite well-to-do in California, but reverses came, and he lost his means and came here to begin over again.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS. Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

F. M. SWANEY, Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Honolulu, August 7, 1901.

PORTO RICAN IS DROWNED

His Body Found
in a Reservoir
on Maui.

JAPANESE KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Pasture Fire at Makawao—Sufferers From Strike—Steamship Line Is Expected.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Sept. 7.—On Sunday, the 1st, a Porto Rican named Philip de Costa was drowned in the Kaheka reservoir on Paia plantation. The fatal event took place during the early part of the afternoon. Costa was evidently preparing to take a bath for the body when taken out of the water by Deputy Sheriff Kalama was perfectly nude and the clothing was discovered on the bank. The theory is that while making the necessary preparations for a bath, his foot slipped and while in a dazed condition incident to his fall he was drowned in the five foot of water contained in the reservoir. Dr. W. F. McConkey assisted by Dr. W. D. Baldwin performed a post mortem. On Monday, the verdict of the coroner's inquest was accidental drowning.

A JAPANESE KILLED.

On the 5th another fatality occurred in Paia near the railroad depot. A Japanese named Kimura was thrown from his horse, striking his head on the hard road. The horse shied violently and smashed the brake to pieces by bringing it in contact with a gate on the roadside. Dr. Sabe and Dr. Sylva were summoned but the man died within an hour of concussion of the brain. On Friday, the 6th, a coroner's jury was called by Deputy Sheriff Kalama and they decided that the death was an accidental one.

A PASTURE FIRE.

During the afternoon of the 6th a pasture fire in Makawao between Kulanui and Grove Ranch caused quite a sensation for several hours. It burned over a long narrow strip of land one and a half miles long by about 500 yards wide. No great damage was accomplished owing to the liberal use of a plow in making furrows and the lucky circumstance of a stone wall which finally pinned a limit to the fire that at one time threatened a field of fine Caledonian cane. Assistance in extinguishing the flames was rendered by men from Kulanui, Paia and Hamakua. The fire was probably caused by smoking by some of the Kulanui laborers.

GENERAL NOTES.

The marriage of Miss Hons to Mr. Carl Waldeyer will take place at the Anglican church, Wailuku, on the 17th. Miss Hons has been one of the most popular young ladies of Wailuku for the past two years and Mr. Waldeyer is the skillful mining engineer who has had charge of the tunneling in Iao Valley.

The Maui Sugar Co. of Huelo are among the sufferers by the San Francisco strike. They intended that their new mill should have been completed by Jan. 1, 1902; but owing to the delay in shipping some boilers, an engine and other machinery from California, it will not probably be finished until March 1st.

While the large stores of Maui have an abundant supply of flour they are in great need of horse-feed—especially bran.

The plantations of Spreckelsville, Paia and Hamakua have offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of any person setting fires to the forests in the Huelo-Keanae region. As all the vegetation in that section is dry as tinder, another fire might do as great a damage as the Hamakua (Hawaii) conflagration. Policemen have been posted in Huelo, Wahiyepe and Keanae to keep watch.

The Makawao deputy sheriff has been a very busy man this week in looking after two coroner's juries, and in taking means to prevent forest fires in addition to his regular police and court duties.

It is stated that Maui is soon to have the benefit of a line of three steamers running between San Francisco, Honolulu and Kahului. On the way to the islands the steamers will first call into Honolulu but will necessarily make Kahului their last port prior to departure for the Coast.

The Kahului R. R. Co. have changed their station at Paia to its former position in "Railroad Square." A corner of the large warehouse which replaced the one that was destroyed by fire has been fitted up as an office for Superintendent McLane. The change was made on August 31st. The building used as a temporary station will probably be utilized as an additional warehouse.

During the evening of August 20th, a double wedding took place at the home of Mrs. A. B. Stiles of Oberlin, Ohio, her two daughters being the brides. Miss Irene Thoda Stiles was married to Mr. Miles Bull Fisher of Mill Valley, California, and Miss Gertrude Ellen Stiles was given in marriage to Mr. Ralph Loren Cheney of Albany, New York. The Misses Stiles are well known on Maui having been teachers at Maunaloa Seminary for several years.

Mr. Samuel T. Alexander, his daughter, Mrs. John Waterhouse, and Mr. J. P. Cooke are at Oihina House. Mr. Alexander has been somewhat ill but is much better.

The Ladies' Guild of Wailuku is to give a bazaar next November.

A petition is being signed by Maui Episcopalians praying that their church in the Territory be placed under American control.

Some of the arrivals on Maui by the steamers of the week past are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Wilbur (nee Oss) who will reside at Kulanui, Normal Instructor S. Kellin and wife who returned to their Wailuku home after a trip to the mainland; John Fleming of Alexander & Baldwin who is enjoying a short vacation at his old home at Grove Ranch; Miss Olive Steele, who after a year's study, returned to take charge of the Hamakuaopoko Kindergarten. Normal Instructor C. W. Baldwin who returned to Haiku after a short visit to Honolulu; Miss Rice, who has accepted a teacher's position at Maunaloa Seminary; Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempy and two daughters who came back from an outing in British Columbia; and Miss Massey who visited at Haleakala Ranch.

Mrs. H. P. Baldwin is at Spreckelsville for two months.

The Ladies' Thursday Club of Makawao met at Mrs. W. E. Beckwith's, Paia, during the afternoon of the 6th.

Miss Mamie Widdfield of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakuaopoko.

During the 6th Hon. C. H. Dickey, his daughter Mrs. Grace Waterhouse and Miss Elmer made a trip up Iao Valley.

The Maui Sugar Co., of Huelo, owing to the non-completion of their mill will probably lose another crop of fine sugar cane, the second since the organization of their company.

Houses for rent are scarce in Wailuku, in fact none can be had.

Weather: Showers on Tuesday but still extremely dry.

MONGOL AND POLYNESIAN

Why Some Chinese Blood Benefits
the Native Hawaiian
People.

One who has lived long in Hawaii has often superior to the able Chinese race opportunity to observe some remarkable conditions peculiar to these islands. One of these is the strangely valuable result of the crossing of the two very diverse breeds of men, the Polynesian and the Chinaman. There are now considerable numbers here of the offspring of Chinamen by native Hawaiian women. As a general rule, such persons are apt to possess a marked superiority of personal force and ability. They are vastly superior to the native Hawaiian. They are from whom they derive their strongest qualities. In the admixture each race seems to have made a greatly needed contribution to the qualities of the other one.

What does the Chinese blood contribute to the Hawaiian? Much more, we should say, and of greater value, than it takes from the latter. The Chinese blood lends to the Hawaiian a most remarkable strain of the qualities of a profoundly developed and trained civilization ingrained into the Chinaman by at least 5000 years of tense and arduous existence in densely crowded communities where the struggle to live has necessitated the extreme of frugality on the one hand, and of carefully directed labor on the other. The Chinaman, incomparably beyond all other human races, is pervaded through and through by habits grown hereditary and instinctive, of patient, unrelenting toil, of carefully and exactly ordered occupation, of precision, of promptness, of punctuality, of conformity to rule and law.

In all these qualities so intensely developed in the Chinaman, the Hawaiian is deplorably lacking. His race has for unknown thousands of years, led an easy, simple life, following the impulses of the hour. He is nearly incapable of hard, continuous, unremitting toil. He is fitful, disorderly, unreliable. He is by nature averse to exactness, to promptitude, to punctuality. If carefully taught any process, he will diverge from it at an early moment, while the Chinaman once shown a method to follow, will never change it, even if a change is obviously necessary. It has been pertinently said that "a Hawaiian cannot plant a straight row of beans, while a Chinaman cannot plant a crooked one."

These remarkably developed gifts of character, the Chinaman usually imparts in a very high degree to his half-Hawaiian offspring, who is apt to be much more Chinese than Hawaiian in his nature. At Lahainalua Seminary many years ago, we had several boys of mixed blood as house-servants. None of them knew a word of Chinese, or ever saw their Chinese fathers. Yet in every case they fully possessed the Chinese exactness, precision and industry, in the strongest contrast to our easy-going Hawaiian youths. The Chinese strain is so intense that it imparts itself with immense power to the undeveloped Hawaiian nature.

On the other hand, the Hawaiian blood lends a very important service to the Chinese strain. It makes the offspring less mechanical, less paralyzed by custom, more capable of looking for and accepting what is new. The mixed man is a more receptive man. He is bolder and freer. He is more capable of initiative, of conceiving and working for what is new, than is the pure Chinaman, whose nature is bound and chained in the fetters of ages of habit. The Hawaiian is by nature brave, bold, generous; the mixed offspring is a braver, more enterprising man than the pure Mongolian. He will be a better soldier, a better seaman, a better whaler, and probably not inferior to his parent as artisan or tradesman.—The Friend.

W. F. Reynolds, of Waiohinu, district of Kau, Hawaii, having received a license to practice in the District Courts of the Territory, is now prepared to attend to all matters of business respecting debts and solicits patronage.

THE GAME LOOKED BAD

Poor Playing Made
It a Gift for
Smugglers.

THE FINEST WERE SEVERELY CLUBBED

Sam Leslie's Gameness and Chas. Graham's Unsound Umpiring Were the Features.

Exaggeratedly bad playing by Nigel Jackson, Robt. Parker, Jr., and Barney Lare at Punahou last Saturday afternoon, made the Police ball players to appear far worse exponents of the national game than they really are. The exhibition of the above-named trio was so superlatively rotten as to be unexplainable. Elephants playing lawn tennis would have provided a more finished and artistic act than did the three young men who so suddenly retrograded in public estimation from fair ball players to unambitious novices.

If there could be anything worse than the playing of Messrs. Parker, Lare and Jackson, the umpiring of Chas. Graham is certainly entitled to that unique distinction. It was extraordinarily, particularly and phenomenally unsound and a continuance of such work will do more to depopularize baseball in Honolulu than would an admission fee of twenty-five cents.

The Police were further handicapped by an injury to Catcher Leslie's thumb in the first inning which caused his retirement. The joint was badly smashed, the ligaments and arteries being severed. Lare took his place but in the third inning Leslie resumed his duties behind the bat, an exhibition of genuine gameness which was remarkable and which evoked the applause of the large crowd present.

But for these untoward happenings the score would have been much closer and not a few are of the opinion that the Police would have won.

The Custom House put up a great game and in Gorman and Clark possess an undeniably strong battery. Tucker and Jay rendered their side valuable assistance.

Chillingworth, Duncan and Joy for the Police did their best to stem the tide of defeat but the latter must have aided bodily support to be seen to advantage.

Herr Berger's band played best of all. By winning last Saturday's game the Custom House nine climbs to the top of the Winter League tree.

The game:

First Inning—Bowers could not connect with Gorman's delivery, and fanned; Gorman died; Duncan to Chillingworth; Nowell struck out. No runs.

Leslie walked to first on balls; Joy hit a long fly to center, and on Bowles' muff, went to second, Leslie reaching third; H. Mossman struck out; Parker hit to Tucker, who threw to catch Leslie at home, but was too slow; Kane struck out, and Duncan died; Clark to Scanlon. One run.

Second Inning—Tucker struck out; Leslie spit the thumb of his right hand badly and had to retire, fanning down the line; Gorman to Parker; Gorman singled and stole second, Lare being unable to handle Joy's delivery; Scanlon hit to Joy and died at first; Chillingworth threw to third to catch Jay, and on Parker's error the runner came home; Clark fouled out to Lare. One run.

Third Inning—Bowers died at first, and Chillingworth struck out.

Fourth Inning—Wilder went out; Duncan to Chillingworth; Stratemeyer out; Parker to the same; Bowers got first on Parker's bat throw of his grounder and stole second and third; Gorman got first on a throw to catch Leslie; strike; and Nowell sent Bowers home and Gorman to third on his hard grounder, which Duncan could only partially stop; Nowell trotted to second easily, relying on Lare's inability to throw, and then proceeded to run the third, which he stole, regardless of the fact that Gorman was on the base.

To the amazement of the spectators, instead of calling Nowell out, Umpire Graham allowed him to return to second, which he did amid a storm of hisses. Tucker singled, sending in Gorman and Nowell, so that Graham's unfair decision cost the Police two runs. Jay hit to H. Mossman, forcing Tucker out at second. Three runs.

Leslie, who had had his thumb dressed, returned to the game, and amid applause went to the bat; he was hit by Clark and took first; Joy lined out a long hit to right, and on Stratemeyer's error reached second, sending Leslie home; Joy went out trying to steal third; A. Mossman went out; Wilder to Scanlon, and Parker fanned. One run.

Fourth Inning—Scanlon got first on Duncan's error, but was declared out for failure to touch first; Clark went to first on balls; he stole second and third on Leslie's poor throw to catch him, and Jackson's error in failing to stop the throw; Wilder sent the runner home with a single; Wilder stole second; Stratemeyer died at first; Bowers made a base hit, scoring Wilder, but was put out trying to steal second. Two runs.

Kane and Jackson went out at first; Duncan flew out to Nowell. No runs.

Fifth Inning—Gorman made a base hit; Nowell lined one over second, Gorman going to third; Nowell stole second; Tucker got a base on balls, filling the bases; Jay flew out to Duncan; Scanlon hit to Joy, and Gorman was thrown out at home; Scanlon was again declared out for forcing Tucker at second. No runs.

H. Mossman lined out a beautiful two-bagger; Chillingworth hit to Wilder, who dropped the ball; Leslie singled, scoring Mossman; Chillingworth took third on Tucker's muff of Gorman's throw; Joy flew out to Bowers; Leslie was thrown out by Gorman

at third; A. Mossman made a base hit, but was put out trying to steal second. Two runs.

Sixth Inning—Clark went out; H. Mossman to Chillingworth; Wilder got a base on balls, but was caught stealing second; Stratemeyer struck out. No runs.

Parker and Kane took bases on balls; Parker was put out trying to steal third; Duncan flew out to Bowers, and Jackson went out to first. No runs.

Seventh Inning—Bowers got first on Parker's error; Gorman sacrificed, sending Bowers to second; Nowell made a two-bagger, and Bowers scored; Nowell stole third; Tucker drove a hard grounder, which Duncan could not stop, Nowell scoring; Tucker went to second on a passed ball, and scored on Jay's base hit; Jay stole second, and came home on Leslie's throw over the head of catcher Gorman at third; then Joy showed his metal by striking out Scanlon and Clark. Four runs.

H. Mossman flew out to Gorman; Chillingworth went out at first; Leslie was again hit by Clark, and took second on a passed ball; Jay drove a terrific hit to center, and Bowers made a most sensational catch. No runs.

Eighth Inning—Wilder was hit by Joy; he stole second; Durfee, who took Stratemeyer's place, struck out; Bowers went out; Leslie to Chillingworth; Gorman sent Wilder home with a clean hit; the clever catcher stole second and third and scored on Nowell's two-bagger; Nowell stole third and scored on a passed ball. Tucker went to first on balls; Jay singled and Tucker scored; Scanlon died; Mossman to Chillingworth. Four runs.

A. Mossman went out; Wilder to Scanlon; Parker took first on balls; Kane singled and stole second; Duncan went out at first, scoring Parker; Jackson went out; Nowell to Scanlon. One run.

Ninth Inning—Clark went out at first, and Wilder and Durfee struck out. No runs.

H. Mossman singled and stole second and third; Chillingworth struck out; Leslie singled, scoring H. Mossman; Joy forced Leslie at second; A. Mossman hit to center, and Joy was thrown out at third. One run.

Customs.	T.	R.	B.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Bowers, cf.	5	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
Nowell, 2b.	5	2	2	6	4	0	0	0
Tucker, 3b.	5	2	1	4	0	1	0	1
Gay, lf.	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Scanlon, lb.	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Clark, p.	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Wilder, ss.	3	2	1	0	4	1	0	1
Stratemeyer, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Durfee, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	11	27	14	5			

Police.	T.	R.	B.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Leslie, c.	2	2	10	4	2			
Lare, c.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Joy, p.	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
A. Mossman, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Parker, 3b and	2	1	1	1	1	3		
Kane, rf.	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Duncan, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	3		
Jackson, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	1		
H. Mossman, ss.	4	2	2	0	3	0		
Chillingworth, lb.	4	1	0	12	1	0		
Total	4	6	27	14	11			

SCORE BY INNINGS.	U. S. Customs	Police
1	0	1
2	1	0
3	2	0
4	0	0
5	0	0
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	0	0
9	0	0
Total	0	1

Two-base Hits—H. Mossman, Nowell.

Stolen Bases—Leslie, Joy, Parker, Kane, H. Mossman, Bowers, Gorman, Nowell, Gay, Clark, Wilder.

Struck Out—By Clark 5, by Joy 4.

Bases on Balls—By Clark 4, by Joy 4.

Hit by Pitcher—By Clark 2, by Joy 1.

Passed Balls—By Gorman 1, by Leslie 2, by Lare 2.

Umpires—H. Wilder and C. Graham.

Scorer—Lorin Andrews.

CONSTITUTION STILL LOSING

John E. Madden's Yankee Won
the Futurity—J. L. Sullivan
Making Book.

A Pittsburg syndicate will cover \$150,000 of English money to be bet on Shamrock II, at odds of five to three.

In the first race of the final series the Columbia defeated the Constitution by over four minutes. The defeat was decisive. The Constitution was beaten on her merits, and it is very probable that the Columbia will be selected to defend the cup.

In a spin inside Sandy Hook the Shamrock II showed wonderful speed, exceeding a fourteen knot gait.

John E. Madden's Yankee, at 4 to 1, won the Futurity from Lux Carter. Barron was third. A crowd of 20,000 witnessed the race. The stake was worth \$36,910 to the winner; the second horse earned \$166.66, and the third, \$2,063.35. O'Connor rode Yankee.

Six Shooter captured the \$6,000 Northern stakes at Chicago. The time, 2:06.5, beats the Hawthorne track record for one and a quarter miles by half a second.

Bolt Bidwell won the Roger Williams \$10,000 stake for 2:14 trotters, at Providence, R. I.

Anacanda was beaten in a free-for-all race at Providence, R. I., by Prince Albert. Best time, 2:02.5.

At Providence, R. I., Cresceus failed in an attempt to beat the world's trotting record. The best that he could do was 2:05.

A number of race horses were burned to death in a fire at the St. Louis fair ground race track. Among the number were Tom Cromwell, Miss Faustus and Silent Brook.

Ex-champion John L. Sullivan has blossomed out as a bookmaker, and is gracing the block in the betting ring at Sheepshead Bay.

Kid McCoy and his wife are said to be reconciled.

Kid Carter was knocked out in eight rounds in San Francisco by Geo. Gardner. In preliminary fights Kid Carter got a close decision over Henry Lewis, and Kid McCoy won from Tom Herman. Alce Greggins will match Gardner against any 165-pound man in the country.

Jimmy Mitchell defeated Major Taylor in a two miles motor-paced race at Madison Square Garden. He cut the indoor cycle record to 3:10.3-5.

Pay for Postage Stamps.

Payment for stamps of the Republic of Hawaii will be made through the Federal treasury. Notice has been given that the claims of postmasters, together with the receipts for the old stamps, which were given by the Postmaster General at Washington, may be presented after today.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length,

of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. No. African Depot: LONDON LTO, Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA RESOLVENT, Boston, U.S.A.

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Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.			FOR SAN FRANCISCO.		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	DORIC	SEPT. 1		
CHINA	SEPT. 19	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 12		
DORIC	SEPT. 27	PERU	SEPT. 21		
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 1		
PERU	OCT. 12	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 15		
COPTIC	OCT. 22	PEKING	OCT. 23		
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	GALIC	OCT. 23		
PEKING	NOV. 7	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1		
GALIC	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 9		
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	DORIC	NOV. 21		
CHINA	NOV. 30	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28		
DORIC	NOV. 30	PERU	NOV. 28		
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 1		

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, September 4.
Gaso. schr. Bellipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Napoona and Hokena, at 2:30 a. m., with 31 head of cattle, 500 bags sugar, 100 bags coffee, 400 bags charcoal.
Saturday, September 7.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Str. Iwailani, Green, from Kauai.
Str. Lehua, from Maui and Molokai ports.
Schr. Eldorado, Johnson, twenty-two days from Gray's Harbor, with lumber, O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San Francisco.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Molokai.
Sunday, September 8.
Str. Noenu, Wyman, from Puna, with 4,420 bags sugar, 1 bag mail.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Waimea and Anahola.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Makawili, with 40 pigs, 2 barrels talow, 85 bags rice, 37 packages sundries.

DEPARTED.

Friday, September 6.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simeron, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau, at noon.
S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco; 11 a. m.
Schr. Lady, Nelson, for Koolau ports; 9 a. m.
Am. bk. Kailani, Dabel, for San Francisco in ballast, 9,000 sacks sugar; 5 p. m.
Monday, September 9.
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailua; 5 p. m.
Schr. Concord, Mana, for Kawaihae and Pailua; 2 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa and Kilauea, 4 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napela, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

NOTES FROM THE VOLCANO ISLE

HILLO, Sept. 5.—The volcano remains in about the same condition. There are numerous visitors.
It will take four weeks more to complete the work of cutting and shipping the cane from Oia.
Hackfeld & Co. are building a new steam launch at Waikaeae.
The lot in the rear of the postoffice has been leveled off for use as a parade ground.
L. A. Haworth has arrived and taken charge of the Tribune.
Dr. Henry Hayes will practice medicine here. He first visited Hilo as secretary to Congressman Hitt, then a member of the Hawaiian Commission.
While a derick was being raised at Pauhau last week, the guy ropes broke and the derick fell to the ground, killing one Japanese and seriously injuring another.
Labor day was celebrated in Maui only by the closing of the postoffice, bank and a few stores.
Wade Thayer will sell the C. T. Amama bankruptcy stock September 5.
The Native Sons of California have planned an Admission Day banquet for September 9.
Heavy showers have been falling all the week.
Captain Paul Smith is here for the purpose of holding the election for officers of Company D.
Potatoes are quoted at \$1 a hundred in Hilo.
Dr. Greenfield of Honolulu broke a leg through an accident.
M. F. McDonald won third prize in a contest by "The Haberdasher," for the best essay on "If you had \$5,000, how would you invest it in starting a popular priced furnishing store?"

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 25.—K. K. Scott and husband to John Kikore, piece of land, Pihia, Kauai. Consideration, \$3,500.
Ah Hung et al. to S. M. Damon, undivided one-tenth interest in R. P. 433, Kul. 1195, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$45.
August 26.—W. C. Achi and wife to S. Decker, lot 73 (7,184 square feet), King Street Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,400.
Alabati and wife, Kapela, to Pang Ing, piece of land (Ap. 7), Kamanuwal, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,250.
List of deeds filed for record, September 5, 1901:
First Party. Second Party. Class.
Poka et al.—Miss A. Paris D
A. Paris—R. Wassman D
Lin Shen Chow and wife—M. Chang Kim et al. D
J. S. Balenapa et al.—C. Bolte D
C. Neumann et al.—L. Kahibaum D
Chu Gem—H. M. von Holt D
Lum Kam Chin et al.—H. M. von Holt D
G. A. Mauer—Trustees Bishop Estate D
Nawahie—Kamohali D
C. J. McCarthy—St. C. B. Sayers, D
August 30.—T. Metcalf to F. C. Coffey, pieces of land, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.
August 31.—L. S. E. Kamalo to M. Aloia, Ap. 1 of R. P. 1003, Kul. 3393; Ap. 3 of R. P. 992, Kul. 6047, Hecla, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration, \$100.
S. Smith and wife to George Gomes, portion of Grant No. 463, Nana-wale, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration, \$100.
List of deeds filed for record September 6, 1901:
First Party. Second Party. Class.
Lin Yee Chong—Woodlawn Dairy and S. Co. D
J. H. Schnack and wife—John Cravath D
H. A. Widemann—A. S. Hartwell, D
List of deeds filed for record September 7, 1901:
First Party. Second Party. Class.
H. Napua—L. Ialua D
G. Gardner and wife—Superintendent Public Works D
W. C. Achi and wife—S. Watson D
James Love—A. K. Hart et al., Trust D
Keala—D. P. Hoolapa, trustee D
D. P. Hoolapa, trustee—Woodlawn Fruit Company D
List of deeds filed for record September 8, 1901:
First Party. Second Party. Class.
I. E. Kay—M. H. Johnson D
R. Nalpo—Mrs. E. K. Nalpo D
W. T. Robinson and wife—Mrs. K. English D
M. Muniz and wife—M. Sniffin D
A. P. Flivella—M. de Amaral D
A. P. Souza—M. Muniz D
A. Polan and husband—D. Kapule D
W. C. Achi and wife—W. R. Castle D

The London war office has warned the Boers that all Burgers convicted of killing English wounded will be given the death sentence.

LABOR IS OPPOSED TO LAKE

Union Men Will Not Enter New Federation.

ORGANIZED labor in Honolulu will have none of "Col." Lake and his Hawaiian Amalgamated Confederation of Labor. While there has been no official action taken as yet by the various unions, an investigation has been made by several members of the joint committee which had in charge the Labor Day celebration, and they are of opinion that there is nothing behind the alleged confederation, and that it has no mission in the Hawaiian Islands which will make for the good of the workingman.

The interest of the labor union men was aroused by a publication in a morning paper before the Labor Day celebration, to the effect that there would be a joint united action as to all matters in the future. This had never been seriously discussed by the various leaders, though some talk of a trades council had been heard from various sources. The men from the States, with wide experience with the promoter of such organizations, began to smell a mouse, and it was clear to them that there was something peculiar when publication was had of the alleged formation of the confederation. At once an investigation was begun.

W. B. Moss, one of the members of the joint committee, a trustee of the Carpenters' Union, and a man who has a long experience as a member of the union before he came here two years ago, being at the head of the self-appointed committee. He tells the story thus:

"We found Lake at his house, and at once began to question him as to the organization. I asked him where the meeting was held which organized the confederation, and he would not answer. I then asked him who was present and elected him president of the organization. Again he was silent. He would not tell us who was in the confederation, who he expected to get into it, or of any meeting he had had with the labor leaders of the respective unions of the city, confining himself to saying he had sent out men to organize the Japanese and Chinese."

"We told him that when the time came for a confederation of labor we would call a meeting, put at the head of the movement men who are well known in the city, and thus interest all the workers in the plan. He only said to us that we could come into the organization he had formed if we wanted to, and then would not give us any information as to his right to claim any such authority, or as to any men associated with him in the alleged confederation."

"I will say that the labor unions of the city have nothing to do with Lake and his scheme. We have not been approached to join any such movement, and would not deliver ourselves over to 'Col.' Lake as leader. We do not know him, and the only claim he made to us was that he had been here and knew what the labor people wanted. When I asked him when he came, he answered 'Last June,' and that was all that we could get out of him. I have been informed that since he came here he claimed to be a physician, and tried to pass the examination and failed. At least we know nothing of him, and I repudiate his claim to represent labor in any way."

"We represent the mechanics and workers of this city, and we will not enter into any union which has in it the Orientals. With such a confederation, where there are so many thousands of Oriental laborers in the country, we would have no control of the union, but would be at the mercy of the Japanese. We think we are better than the Oriental laborers. We will not come down to live as they do, and will not work for the wages which they receive. We do not want to degrade them, but we want to keep them out of the country; at least, out of the trades."

"We could not take them into our unions, and we will not associate with them on an equality. That much is certain, and no plan having such a basis will go through here. We are afraid that there may be some plan to raise a great fund for organizing the laborers of the plantations into a confederation upon representations that we are in the same union. The collection of even a half dollar apiece would mean the gathering of a large fund. Then if anything went wrong we would be charged with the mismanagement. Some one might get at the head of such a confederation, who might not be absolutely scrupulous and might sell out to the plantations, or secure money from them to leave the country and leave the laborers in a worse plight than they are, and then we should have to bear the blame."

"Should there come a time when the workers of Honolulu decide to have a confederation of labor we will know how to go about to organize it and will have its control in the hands of our own people, who are known to the community, and who have the confidence of the people. There is nothing in the Hawaiian Amalgamated Confederation of Labor that we know anything about, and we do not want the people to get the idea that we are responsible for it."

FALL OF A BRIDGE.

On Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock the bridge at Pahoehe gulch about three miles out of Hilo on the Hamakua road, broke with one of the Volcano Stables teams on it. This bridge is about eighty feet long and about thirty-five feet above the water. A team belonging to the Onomea Sugar Company and a team of the Volcano Stables had crossed just previously. The wagon driven by Manuel Francisco had a light load of merchandise, much smaller than usual in fact. When Francisco heard the bridge crack behind him, he threw the lines and jumped clear, fortunately landing in a deep pool. As he came to the surface he saw a piece of falling timber and dived,

throwing up one arm to protect his head. The timber hurt his arm and he received a kick on the hip from one mule, but these injuries are very slight. When the mules felt the bridge going down, they made desperate struggle to pull up, and off the bridge, even tearing off some of their shoes in the attempt. The wagon turned a complete somersault, landing in the water on the mauka side of the bridge with the load in the box. The wagon and harness are almost a complete wreck, and three of the mules were killed. Had the bridge tipped to the makai side as it fell, the whole would most certainly have been swept over the fall just below; the falls are about eighty feet high.

The accident was due to the breaking of an overhead rod. Examination shows that the timbers were also in a bad condition, rotten, charred and decayed to such an extent that it is a wonder that the bridge held so long as it has.—Hilo Tribune.

FISH OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Very Plentiful and Wonderful in the Richness of Their Color.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Dr. Barton W. Evermann of the United States Fish Commission has returned to Washington from an inspection of the fishery resources of the Hawaiian Islands, for which expedition Congress made provision at the last session. Dr. Evermann is enthusiastic over the result of the expedition, both from a commercial and scientific standpoint. He says the fish of Hawaiian waters are very plentiful and wonderful in the richness and gorgeousness of their color.

Of the 300 species obtained by members of Dr. Evermann's party, up to the end of July, not fewer than fifty species are new to science.
"It goes without saying that the fishes of these islands are almost wholly different from the species found anywhere in America," Dr. Evermann said today. "There are practically no species common to the two countries, so constant surprise would await an American fisherman. With scarcely an exception, the only names by which the fishes are known to the people of the Hawaiian Islands, are the native names. Fish traps, lines, snags, and nets are used in this country, but the catch, when it may, is brought to the market alive and without sorting, so that a trip to any fish merchant entails the sorting process. Fish are sold almost wholly by Japanese merchants, and not by the pound, but by the piece, and at an exorbitant price. There being no ice in the islands, fish are a luxury to the people just as they are in Porto Rico."

The investigations carried on in Hawaii were for the purpose of enabling the Fish Commission to recommend proper fishery legislation for the development of this valuable article of commerce in the islands. It was found that the present fishery laws are in a large measure an inheritance from the old days when the monopoly was in power, and are very unsatisfactory. While the investigations were made under the direct supervision of Dr. Evermann and Dr. Jordan, they had the assistance of Dr. O. P. Jenkins of Stanford University, John Cobb and L. E. Goldsborough of the Fish Commission.

Statistics for a preliminary report to the Commission are now being prepared, and this is to be followed by an elaborate illustrated report. The artists of the expedition, A. H. Baldwin and C. B. Hudson, are still on the islands painting fishes from life as they are taken from the water, and the Hawaiian report will be similar in illustrative features to the report on Porto Rico fisheries made some time ago.

The New Honolulu Line.

A San Francisco dispatch says: "J. W. Clise is here to receive the steamer Tampoco, of the Globe company's Honolulu line. She is discharging a cargo of coal and will leave for Puget Sound in a few days. She was delayed at Montevideo on account of repairs."
The Eureka and Meteor, of the same line, are expected in ten days, and will also proceed to Puget Sound.

Mr. Clise and two rich stockholders of the company will meet soon to consider the establishment of a Puget Sound-Manila line, with two 8,000-ton steamers now building on the Great Lakes.
"Mr. Clise says he has rented half an upper floor of the Globe building, on the corner of Madison street and First avenue, Seattle, for headquarters for the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company. His lease extends over a period of five years."

Joaquin Miller Wealthy.

RICHMOND, Ind., August 21.—Joaquin Miller, popularly known as the "Poet of the Sierras," today notified relatives in this city of his good fortune in the Texas oil fields. A short time before the King gusher was drilled at Beaumont, Mr. Miller went to Texas and bought 700 acres of land near that city. His object was to convert it into a ranch, and he was engaged in that when the oil boom came. The land cost him \$10 an acre and he has refused \$100,000 for it and is holding it for a higher price.

No Place for the Leper.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Surgeon General Wyman has notified Health Commissioner Starkloff of this city that Dong Gong, the Chinese laundryman who was discovered here suffering with leprosy, cannot be sent to the leper settlement at Molokai, Hawaiian Islands. At a last resort Dr. Starkloff intends to lay the case before the Governor of Louisiana, and ask that Dong Gong be received at the leper settlement of that State.

Hawaii Militia Gets \$5,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The appropriation of the militia appropriation to the several states and territories includes the following: California, \$19,117; Idaho, \$6372; Montana, \$6372; Nevada, \$6372; Oregon, \$4868; Utah, \$6372; Wyoming, \$6372; Arizona, \$5633; Hawaii, \$5000.

Report on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Land Commissioner reports that during the year 15,602,706 acres of the public domain were disposed of, and the receipts were \$4,792,190. There still remains 914,066,074 acres of public domain, not including the insular possessions.
The plan of arbitration proposed by steel workers has been rejected by the trust.
Captain William Bruce of Stockton, who was short in his company accounts, will be court martialed.

SHIPPING NOTES.

TWO life insurance agents, an ex-motorman, a dentist and a few other specialists in various walks of life fed the furnaces of the steamship Mariposa on the trip down from San Francisco. All are naturally, non-union men, recruited from amongst as able-bodied men as could be found in San Francisco, but not all of them were suited for the more than tropical heat in the fire-room. A few of the green crew were at first unequal to the task of shovelling coal in the heat of a room which registered far above the 100 mark on the thermometers. Some fainted, and, as a consequence, the engineers had their hands full in keeping watch to see that the furnaces and boilers were kept up to the required heat. One of the new crew is a fireman who has never joined a union and when the strike came on he found that although firemen were wanted he was in a predicament as he was open to assault at all times. "It's a case of a man mustn't work if he doesn't belong to the union or if he does," said he. "That seems to be the motto of the Union at San Francisco. I was pretty hungry before the Mariposa sailed and I finally got work on her."

American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. Loses.

In the libel suit brought against the steamship Oregonian and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, her owners, for wages in the United States District Court, the defense set up was the alleged desertion of the libellants, says the San Francisco Chronicle, September 1. In rendering his decision, yesterday, Judge De Haven said: "There was no justification for the mate placing libellants in irons, and because of this treatment they had a right to leave the steamer on arrival at the port of San Francisco. The evidence does not show that Keemel was discharged, but his action in quitting the steamer is justified upon the ground of improper treatment received by him in being placed in irons without cause. Let a decree be entered in favor of A. Vander Keemel for \$51.86, and Henry Lenman for \$99.01." The libel brought by Manuel Gonzales, a seaman, against the same steamship, for \$251.39 wages alleged to be due him, was dismissed yesterday by Judge De Haven.

Mariposa's Big Cargo.

Two thousand tons of general cargo, a large part of which are staple products, arrived on the Oceanic steamship Mariposa, which came into port Saturday evening, a little over six and a half days from San Francisco. Many passengers, among them a number of returning school teachers and kamai-nas, came back from their summer vacations. The Mariposa has a green crew in the fire room, and the usual difficulties attendant upon the strike beset the vessel in her preparations to get to sea. All the freight was loaded into the vessel in two days, and she was ready to sail last Sunday morning, although originally scheduled to sail the day previous. The delay in commencing to load was on account of the steamer having been late in leaving the refinery. She will sail for San Francisco on Wednesday, September 11th.

Sugar Boats Arrive in Frisco.

Among the arrivals at San Francisco August 28 were the following: The barkentine S. G. Wilder, nineteen days from Honolulu, with 3,776 bags of sugar; the schooner W. H. Marston, from Honolulu, with 37,963 bags of sugar, and the bark W. B. Pine, twenty-eight days from Kahului, with 19,966 bags of sugar. The W. H. Marston and the S. G. Wilder will load merchandise for Honolulu; the W. B. Pine, the same for Kahului; the Jessie Minor, lumber at Eureka, for Honolulu.

Getting Ready to Begin Dredging.

Clark & Henry of Stockton, California, who secured the contract to dredge out the channel at Pearl Harbor, are arranging for the shipment of material to the Islands in connection with the work. Mr. Henry will leave for Honolulu in about three weeks to receive the material here. The lumber which will be used is expected to reach here in less than thirty days. Contracts have been let by the firm for a dredger and two dump scows.

Big Ships for Oriental Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Mail and Express today says: The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has decided to build two immense steamships for the Pacific and China trade of about the same size as those now building at New London, Conn., for the Great Northern Railway. They will be of 23,000 tons, or with three times the capacity of an average ocean freighter.

Oregonian Clears for Honolulu.

The largest fleet of deep water vessels to clear from San Francisco since the strike began, was on August 31. The vessels were the Mariposa, for Honolulu; City of Para, for Port Los Angeles, to carry Porto Ricans to Hawaii; the steamer Oregonian, for New York, via Honolulu, with general merchandise from San Francisco, and sugar from the Hawaiian Islands.

More Porto Rican Laborers.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Para, just out of dry dock at Hunter's Point, will go to Port Los Angeles to take aboard a party of several hundred Porto Rican laborers for the Hawaiian plantations, says the Chronicle, September 1. The Colon, of the same line, has been engaged in carrying Porto Ricans to the Islands, but will go back to the Panama route.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to Postmasters who served under the Republic of Hawaii to present their claims for postage stamps sent to Washington, to the office of the Treasurer, Honolulu. The receipt for said stamps from the Postmaster General at Washington must accompany the claim.
WM. W. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
211

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Olao Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.
THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.
THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.
THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olao Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 25, 1901. 2361

The Steel Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—Late tonight the indications are that the great steel strike will be ended next week. It is probable that the strike will be declared off, the men returning to work, and then a final settlement of all questions at issue will be made at a conference between the Amalgamated officials and the steel trust. This program is the result of a long-distance telephone conference between President Schwab and Simon Burns, president of the Window Glass Association.

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